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Notices,

PROSPECTIVE and RETROSPECTIVE.

(BRITISH & FOREIGN.)

REPORTS

ON THE

IMPROVEMENTS

MAKING IN WESTMINSTER,

TO THE YEAR, 1814—15.

Whether it be in the human mind, a natural weakness, or a valuable endowment, whether it be the effect of education, or of want of education, certain it is, that appearances maintain a great sway over opinion. Those to whom appearances of splendor, and magnificence, are new, can hardly preserve their faculties from a kind of stupor, caused by a power, the principles of which they do not discern; those who are accustomed to such instances, more closely examine the causes, and more intelligently admire the skill. They know that the general result is produced by the combination of smaller parts, and depends on the harmonious efforts of each in its place, and of the whole together. This leads them to form their notions of merit, not merely from the objects before them, but from the art and ingenuity to which they are beholden for effect; to the *mind* displayed in their arrangement, their situations, and their symmetry.

Few things are greater impeachments to the character of a nation, than the ab-

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sence of uniformity and propriety, in its public establishments. The presence of dirt, where all but itself is clean, is most notorious; squalid misery interposed amid splendour, is distinguished as more than commonly miserable; and beholders cannot but find their sentiments of admiration at *this*, painfully intermingled with feelings of disgust at *that*.

A strong sense of propriety has long been the character of the British nation; our private houses afford more conveniences than most, of only equal pretensions, on the Continent; our cottages have an air of neatness, which contributes essentially to that idea of comfort, which reference to their inhabitants excites in the mind.

Nevertheless, it must be confessed, that most of our public edifices, till within these few years, were essentially and lamentably deficient in whatever might justify the smallest pretensions to grandeur. They were often composed with very slight attention to the rules of art; they were most frequently so placed, that to obtain a fair view of them, was impossible; and perhaps, this was not much to the disadvantage of their reputation. They were usually so discoloured by smoke, that not a guess could be made at the effect intended by their architects, as to light and shade.

Soon after the accession of his present Majesty, to the throne, a better spirit began to shew itself. A disposition to improve the Metropolis, gradually pervaded the inhabitants, and the nation; and several ingenious men contributed their assistance, by remonstrance, by proposals, by arguments of various kinds, which, at length, produced effects, the benefits of which are enjoyed

by the present generation, and will long continue, in various shapes. The first of these who took the right method (though not the first in priority) was Mr. Gwynne in his "London and Westminster Improved," in which, by means of plates, he pointed out the infinite advantages that might be expected, from streets opened and widened, from the removal of impediments to free circulation of air, from the abolition of swinging signs, hung half across the streets, and straining the fronts of houses, in a most dangerous manner:—To this he added, projects for various new streets, affording access to parts then almost inaccessible, unless by circuitous passages; and, so far as was practicable, openings, by means of which our principal buildings might be seen to some advantage.

We knew Mr. Gwynne, personally, and have often heard him describe the inconceivable deformities he had discovered in the course of his researches, with what further he thought necessary for the completion of his plans. It is scarcely possible that the present inhabitants of London should so much as conjecture the condition of their city, about sixty years ago. Those who are curious, may contemplate the state of London Bridge in the last plate of Hogarth's "Marriage à-la-mode," where the scene of ruin bespeaks the distress of the city to which the bridge belongs. This inference all must draw from it; and there can be no doubt, but what foreigners, who had made observations on other cities, really did draw many unfavourable conclusions, from the numerous instances of such apparent poverty, which then disfigured the emporium of commerce, and centre of prosperity in our island.

We are old enough to remember the narrow streets around the Royal Exchange, and leading to that seat of wealth and profit, the Bank. We remember to have been terrified with the thundering solicitations of begging prisoners, in the dark, dismal, cell-like passage of Newgate's gateway. These nuisances are removed: and none can tell the improvement in consequence, but those who recollect them.

The disposition to improve the Metropolis once rendered popular, and di-

rected into a right channel, it became a kind of established purpose, to be kept in view on every occasion; and scarcely has an old house wanted a new front, within the last thirty or forty years, but an advantage has occurred to the public, either by displacing some petty local impediment, by gaining greater width for the foot pavement, by converting what no longer were either uprights or downrights into real perpendiculars, or by levelling as near as might be to horizontals, what had been dangerous declivities, especially during the severities of winter. Many of these improvements were made at the expence of public spirited individuals; others were made at the joint cost of the city of London, and of individuals, the neighbourhood, adding voluntary subscriptions, for the purpose; and some have been found of magnitude sufficient to engage the attention of the legislature, and to claim execution at the expence of the nation.

Such expence has been well bestowed: the new buildings in the metropolis have struck out emulation in other towns, and very many improvements have taken place in them, merely from a spirit of imitation at first, but gradually advancing into confirmed conviction.

Nor has the benefit terminated here: not a few of the more populous cities of foreign countries have been improved by the exertions of those who recollected what they had seen in London. On comparing the map of Paris, for instance, shewing, what that city is at present, with what it was forty or fifty years back—many new streets, affording additional communications, may be pointed out;—many dangerous passages have been opened to day light;—the houses which encumbered the bridges have been cleared away; the city is much better ventilated; the whole is under the influence of a better spirit.

But, we rather revert to our own island, than pursue the comparison. The prodigious additions of new buildings, in all our commercial towns, without exception, speak for themselves, on the point of better management, among those who built them. We no longer see zigzag streets assuming al

manner of angles,—projecting houses doing their utmost to out-step their neighbours, and striving to obtain a view, no matter at what expense of propriety. Modern houses range in front, in height, in symmetry, to a degree that would have astonished past generations. The new parts of the town, known to foreigners under the appellation of “the squares,” constantly command their admiration, and not seldom excite their envy; nor are these diminished, when they visit Bath, Edinburgh &c. &c. in the course of their journeys.

In the mean while, it must be acknowledged, that the more ancient parts of the town, were little calculated to support that admiration which later additions had raised. Most generally narrow, crooked, dirty; their jutting out stories at once hideous and dangerous;—their wooden and clumsy projections, miscalled supports, ridiculous, and filthy, instead of recommending themselves by curious or graceful antiquity, they disgusted by exciting wonder at the folly which could endure such *architecture*!—which could suffer it to become fashionable, and could call it the *taste* of the time.

Times are changed, since sermons were preached at Pauls’ Cross to auditors in the opposite houses: the passage was then wide enough for all who used it; if but a few feet;—now, what was a close corner of the church yard, is thronged and crowded all day long with passengers on foot, and with coaches innumerable. Times are altered, since Whitehall straddled a-cross a pathway where scarcely ten persons wandered through it in twelve hours; and times are greatly altered, too, since the city gates have been removed, and free access of air is admitted into their neighbourhoods, as well as into the city at large.

Westminster was not the first, to derive advantages from opening of old streets; except so far as was connected with the new bridge. The access to the Houses of Parliament and to the Abbey was as awkward, as confined, and as comfortless, as any other ancient part of the metropolis.

And yet, if any ask, where it might be expected that comfort and cleanliness should prevail,—where elegance

and even magnificence should be expected, would not the natural answer be,—“around the Royal Palace, and the Houses where the national council holds its assemblies.” We have often heard foreigners exclaim against the degrading residence of the British Sovereign: “his Majesty’s horses,” said they, are more appropriately lodged in the Mews, than their Royal owner is, in his State Apartments at St. James’s.” What Whitehall *might have been* under the direction of Jones, only those who have examined Jones’s magnificent designs can imagine: but St. James’s though well enough for a convent of former ages, is many degrees too bad to be the official residence of the Hereditary representative of the United Kingdom.

Whether this is not entitled to national consideration, it is not our present purpose to enquire. No reason can be assigned why the representatives of their Country,—for such are the Lords as well as the Commons, should not meet with that accommodation which is due to their rank and services. Shall we again see the Spraker’s Coach overturned in going to, or coming from, the Palace, or the House?—who can wish it? Or shall our Judges, in their way to the seat of Justice, be reduced to the choice of either their foot-cloth nags, or walking, or rather wading, in all weathers, through a depth of mud? A sense of national honour forbids this; and there is no second opinion throughout the nation, on the subject.

But, to wish and to execute are not the same thing. When Thorney Island derived its name from the worse than worthless vegetation that covered it,—and when a Royal grant gave possession of Thorney Island to the monks of Westminster, credulity itself would have been proof against believing that ever the coast of the river from the Tower to that spot should be covered with buildings, and crowded with a superabundant population.

When Westminster Abbey was built, and the Palace, and the Hall, with their appurtenances, the site was deemed a retirement from the world: and a long interval from thence to the vil-

lage of Charing, from the village of Charing, up the Strand, across St. Clement's Bridge, and by the side of many a pleasant field,—a long country walk intervened between Westminster and London. The Royal grant conveyed waste ground. The property then vested in the Abbot and his Clergy, in their tenants, in those who purchased it from them, and in other proprietors according to circumstances. Happily, we do not live under a government which demands, and obtains, by force. Even Turkish despotism, as history informs us, has encountered refusals on alienations of premises, attempted by absolute power. We honour the memory of the Cadi, who told a Sultan to his face, that the poor widow whom his officers had attempted to wrong, to expel from her *freehold*, would bear a testimony against him at the day of judgment, which no plea of good works, in other forms, could countervail. The Sultan reflected a moment, and congratulated himself on having such an upright magistrate in his dominions: the widow obtained redress: and the Cadi, "the blessing of one who was ready to perish." No such violence is feared among us. The meanest owner of the meanest premises expects compensation; and we observe with pleasure, that even the lodgers in the old houses included in the improvement under Report, who had nothing to plead but occupation, were considered in regard to the expences which they might be obliged to incur by removal.

The object in contemplation, was, to obtain easier access to the Houses of Parliament, to the Courts of Law and Equity, and to Westminster Abbey, by removing various ancient incumbrances, by taking down ruinous buildings, by widening the streets of approach, and by substituting better structures.—Much had been done, by opening a view to the Thames, formerly blocked up,—by adding further embankments, and thereby enlarging the Speaker's garden, and by various other means.

We ought to add, that the sacred structures included in these improvements, are rather national, than parochial, or simply ecclesiastical. For Westminster Abbey, as all know, is the

customary scene of that most important national ceremony, a coronation; the House of Lords use it from time to time, and it has been engaged in other purposes, distinct from mere worship. St. Margaret's Church, which stands in the shadow of the Abbey, is used by the House of Commons, on occasions of public religious formalities, as the Abbey is by the Lords; so that, in some sense, these are national structures, and ought to be so considered, and treated accordingly. Where the Crown, the Legislature, and the Law are centered, no impediment ought to remain; no way in danger of being blocked up by a coach more than ordinary: neither alleys nor lanes, become such a distinguished part of the Metropolis.

But, we are not to suppose, that these improvements meet with no difficulties: the first we shall report, is, the alienation of St. Margaret's Church Yard. Now, we do solemnly and earnestly protest against the custom of burying in Churches, and against the existence of Church-yards in great cities;—but, then, in the present case, we know, that the Church-yard is more ancient than the neighbourhood; that the population has increased to an extent not originally contemplated. There is, most assuredly, and we must consider it as founded in the natural and common feelings of mankind, the strongest repugnance to disturb the repositories of the dead; and there ought to be the greatest possible care taken to avoid placing the living, as inhabitants, where the dead have lain. That our judgment in respect to such circumstances is not invalidated by the subject before us, let the following extract manifest:—it is part of a Memorial from the Commissioners for the purpose of forming improvements in Westminster, to the Lords of the Treasury.

Your Memorialists having occasion at this time to request the attention of your Lordships to the general circumstances of the neighbourhood, connected with the execution of the powers vested in Your Memorialists, think it also their duty to bring under your consideration the matters contained in a Report and Memorial presented to your Lordships on the 12th day of April 1808, whereby Your Memorialists

stated, that the area of St. Margaret's Church-yard being disproportionately small in comparison with the size and populousness of the Parish, it would be necessary for the Parish, at no distant period, to apply to Parliament for an Act to provide some other cemetery, and suggested to your Lordships, that it would be expedient on that occasion, to make some provision for excluding all Burials in future from a place now brought so much into public view. And that a Select Committee of the House of Commons, by a Report dated the 29th June following, agreed in the suggestions of Your Memorialists respecting the exclusion of Burials for the future from the Church-yard. And also that Your Memorialists having caused enquiry to be made into the then state of the Church-yard, and how long it might be practicable to open graves therein for future Burials, consistently with the health of the Neighbourhood, Your Memorialists were informed upon undeniable evidence, that from the great quantity of skulls and other bones constantly thrown up with the earth on opening the ground, and to be seen lying in different parts of the graves, and frequently many of them fresh, the fragments of coffins that had not long been decayed, and the exposure of others but recently interred, the use of the Church-yard ought to be discontinued; that it was with the greatest difficulty a vacant place could at any time be found for strangers, and that the family graves generally would not admit of more than one interment, and many of them were then too full for the reception of any Member of the family they belonged to; and that it could not be considered proper to use Saint Margaret's Church-yard much longer as a Burying Ground, consistently with the health of the Neighbourhood.

Your Memorialists have also ascertained, that during the last four years 554 bodies have been interred in the said Church-yard.

By the said Act of 48th (Geo.III.) aforesaid, Your Memorialists are empowered to take down the Watch-house, and all other Buildings and Erections standing on the north side of Saint Margaret's Church-yard next the Broad Sanctuary, and all or any Trees standing in any part of the same, and to dispose thereof, and of the materials of all such buildings and erections; but it is by the said Act directed, that it shall not be lawful for your Memorialists to take down the said Watch-house until they have provided or built

another, proper and sufficient for the use of the said Parish, in lieu thereof.

The present Watch-house, is small and inconvenient, and stands in front of the ground purchased by Your Memorialists east of the Court House, where night charges and other disturbances frequently arise.

The parish of Saint Margaret have not only signified to Your Memorialists their consent to the removal of the Watch-house, and to the building of a new one on a more convenient site in the New Way, Great Almonry, but also their willingness to contribute the sum of 150*l.* towards the expense of the new Building.

The estimated expense of the purchasing the new Site, and rebuilding the Watch-house, amounts to 875*l.* which Your Memorialists recommend to your Lordships consideration and approbation.

Your Memorialists have also to report, for the information of your Lordships, that it has been stated to them, that the Magistrates for the city of Westminster would willingly consent to the sale of the new Court House in the Broad Sanctuary, of which they have suspended the completion, it having been found to be ill suited to the purposes for which it was intended.

The improprieties,—these facts would justify a harsher term—attending the continued use of the Church Yard, speak for themselves. As to the Watch-house, truly it is a pitiful and offensive building; yet we cannot but applaud the principle of our laws, which directs the construction of a convenience equal to that about to be removed, *before* the one existing, however obstructive, or worthless, be taken away. The purpose must be provided for, the public must be accommodated, *before* private wishes, or even general improvements, can be allowed to take place. As to the New Court-House, it stands as a monument—not of the wisdom of those who ordered it to be erected—but—

It is possible, however, that we are too severe:—There is very often in our public concerns a great deficiency of foresight, as to the extent of what should be the general scheme. If the course of the improvements and their extent were not anticipated, we may be offended at the facts, without severely blaming those who were parties to

them. The truth is, that this building spoils the whole plan, and in our opinion, never can be made to harmonize with what is demanded by the intention, the expense, and the localities.

Very different are our sentiments on the erection of a National School for the education of a thousand children ;—placed behind the New Court House, it can never injure the appearance, and it is much wanted in the neighbourhood. It is about 100 feet long, by 70 feet wide. Say the Committee,

And, after taking the said several matters into our Consideration, and adverting also to the public importance of a School so established and supported, and the expediency of its being placed in some situation where it may obtain that regular and constant inspection which is indispensable to its success, and where it may also afford a short communication with the Parish Church, which the children regularly attend, on every Sunday,

We strongly recommend it to your Lordships to accede to the proposition of granting to the Managers of the said School the insulated spot of ground which they have described, as best suited to the purposes of their Institution.

We further beg leave to recommend to the Consideration of your Lordships the expediency of making provisions, in any future Bill which may be presented to Parliament, for regulating the Improvements in this vicinity, that the Crown may be enabled to exonerate the ground appropriated to this highly useful and charitable purpose from more than a nominal rent, during the continuance of the term to be granted.

To these Representations the Lords of the Treasury could not but lend a favourable ear; yet, as being entrusted with the care of the Public money, they felt it to be their duty to disburse what sums were wanted, in the most economical manner, and for public purposes, only. They sanctioned the alienation of the ground for the National School; they directed the removal of the Watch House; but, with regard to the Sessions House, their Lordships declined the purchase, as appears by a Treasury Minute of July 1, 1814.

Upon mature consideration of all the circumstances connected with the occupation of the vacant ground held upon lease

from the Dean and Chapter, East and West of the Court House, my Lords are of opinion that it will be most conducive to the objects of the Legislature in establishing a Commission for the Improvement of Westminster and places near the two Houses of Parliament, that the said ground should be immediately enclosed and planted.

Under this view of the subjects my Lords consider that it would be desirable to establish in the Crown the Fee Simple of the ground in question, in order to obviate any future difficulty between the Commissioners and the Dean and Chapter at the expiration of the Lease, and that application should be made to the Dean and Chapter to consent to the transfer of this Land in Fee.

It is now only necessary that their Lordships should determine that whatever portion of the ground belonging to the Dean and Chapter, or others, may be appropriated to streets, shall be vested in the Committee-men for paving of the Parish of Saint Margaret; and also that a vote be proposed to Parliament for the Purchase in Fee of the interest possessed by the Dean and Chapter in the Houses and Ground in Angel Court, and by private individuals in the Houses and Ground between Angel Court and Tothill-street, east of Princes-street, in conformity with the recommendation of a Select Committee of the House of Commons, in their Report, dated 31st May, 1810.

In regard to the Sessions House, which the Commissioners in charge of that building had expressed their willingness to sell, if required, my Lords have it not in contemplation to make any such Purchase; but they are of opinion that the removal of the Portico from the South Side to the East Side would be attended with great public convenience; and they direct a proposition to this effect may be made by the said Commissioners, for the improvement of Westminster to the Court House Commissioners, my Lords undertaking to defray the expense of such removal and alteration.—And as to the suggestion for preventing future interments in Saint Margaret's Church-yard, my Lords do not at present give any directions thereon, inasmuch as their Lordships having determined that the vacant ground East and West of the New Court House should be enclosed and planted, instead of being built upon, the inconveniences apprehended from the continuance of these interments, with respect to the Houses proposed to have been built there, will not occur.

In this state of uncertainty and incompleteness, were these premises, when we last had occasion to inspect them. It is much to be wished that the plan were finished, in the best manner circumstances permit. We are not insensible to the immense expenditures of the country, to the vast and accumulated weight of debt, that now presses heavily on the nation;—but, we say, that *if*, while these grounds lie waste, a circumstance should occur which would draw together not only the whole of our national nobility, but the nobility of other countries, also, we should feel exceedingly ashamed of so great a blemish to our metropolis, as the rude and rugged condition of a large piece of ground closely adjoining to St. Margaret's church, to Westminster-Hall, and to Westminster-Abbey.

For reasons not foreign from these feelings, we cannot but wish that the Abbey itself were in complete condition. That venerable, and originally highly ornamented structure, Henry the Seventh's chapel, has already had considerable expense bestowed on it; and it demands much more to re-instate it, thoroughly. As it is a national edifice, now, it is every way desirable that it should be restored, in all substantial reparations, and in most of the ornamental accompaniments. We do not enter into the question of pinnacles, finials, vanes, and other minor articles, of which traces may be discovered by consulting Hollar's plates, and other authorities; but we would have all decays, the effects of age, renewed, with all dilapidations, which bespeak injuries, neglect, or indifference. The cost of restoring this magnificent work is great; but, we may be allowed to reflect for a moment, on what it would be, were such an edifice to be raised from the ground. It was, no doubt, thought wonderfully expensive, at first: what would those who then expressed their wonder, think of the present amount, could they inspect the architect's accounts? Such is the difference in the value of money, produced by extensive commerce! Such are the effects produced by the lapse of three or four centuries, among an active, an enterprising, and a well-informed people!

The History of Persia, from the most early period to the present time: containing an Account of the Religion, Government, Usages, and Character, of the Inhabitants of that Kingdom. By Col. Sir John Malcolm, K. C. B. K. L. S. In two Volumes, large 2to. Price 8l. 8s. Murray. London. 1815.

THE Historians of the West differ in many things from the Historians of the East. Accustomed to a much cooler manner of thinking, to a more limited style of expression, they startle at the *spirited* phraseology of the Orientals, who even in narrating facts, cannot forego their custom of employing tropes, and figures of speech, and hyperboles. Strict connection, accurate Chronology, correct views of cause and effect, seem to have been little studied by Eastern writers: whether they were really less sensible to the necessity of such attention; or whether they were not in possession of materials susceptible of being reduced to that precise arrangement, which is esteemed the duty of whoever presumes to take up the Historical pen; or whether, almost always writing under patronage, they found that species of flattery indispensable, which the writer of History has at his disposal, by a certain arrangement of facts, and a certain colouring of character.

The History of India, for instance, is a mass of fable, and fable of a character absolutely incredible, and unprofitable. It defies the perseverance of the most laborious; it bewilders the calmest investigation of the most orderly; it is a forest, where the most practised may lose themselves, and where the most fortunate, at the happiest moments, can only catch a glimpse of a truth, barely not out of sight from another, with which it may be highly desirable to correct it. The early History of Persia, is little better. It partakes in no inconsiderable degree of the marvellous, and the absurd. To this several reasons may contribute. Nations which have been repeatedly conquered, generally lose, not the documents only, by which their original history might be supported; but also, the remembrance of those

facts, which concern the earlier races of men, by which their country has been inhabited. The later masters of cities and provinces, usually desire to efface the memorials of those whose property they enjoy: they dishonour their monuments; they labour to change their customs; they introduce other maxims, other manners, unremittingly striving to establish these on the ruins of the former. It is only where the hand of Nature has fixed some immovable object, that the primeval observances subsist. The worshippers of fire at Baku, may continue there to worship it, according to the practice of their fathers, in the remotest ages; because, there the sacred flame issues spontaneously from the earth impregnated with bituminous vapours, the materials and support of the deity. Elsewhere, prodigious chasms in rocks, or other eternal monuments of Nature's operations, continue to receive the same veneration, as that which formerly distinguished them above others, of less conspicuous magnitude, or of less remarkable form, or properties. And elsewhere, again, Rivers are the subjects of an idolatrous worship, and their waves are supposed to possess a purifying quality, not merely personal, or ceremonial; but moral and religious. These persuasions and practices have eluded the utmost enmity of imported modes of faith, however strongly enforced; and a few similar traditions may be traced among mankind, which have survived the terrors and devastations of the sword, and the still more effectual arts of persuasion and argument. Events and persons of remote antiquity, are universally magnified into greatness more than human. And moreover, Antiquity is a plea most predominating, most irresistible, among the ignorant: now, the bulk of mankind are, and must be ignorant; they can spare neither time nor attention from their daily occupations, to acquire that knowledge which they little esteem, and of which they little know the value.

From these causes of obscurity, the History of Persia is no more exempt than that of any neighbouring country. Fanaticism and ignorance have exerted their utmost diligence and fury to deprive suc-

ceeding ages of the knowledge of what preceded them. What memorials have escaped their tangles, have been indebted to some fortunate chance for their existence: of course, they are now extremely rare. Even learned natives, who may be supposed to possess all advantages, are unacquainted with their existence: and their most assiduous research fails of discovering them. This must act with increased force against the endeavours of a stranger, who, visiting the country occasionally only, and never without some degree of vigilance hovering over him, may think himself doubly and trebly fortunate, if but a moderate share of success attend his enquiries. We can easily believe that Sir John Malcolm has expended, (according to report) in obtaining materials, for this work, in conducting it through the press, and in presenting it to the public, a sum exceeding seven thousand pounds. We know the almost incalculable expences attending Works of Research; and certainly these volumes are demonstrations of research long continued, and ardently maintained.

The History of Persia, like that of most Empires, is rather a history of its monarchs, than of its population. And its monarchs, by assuming at different times, titles and tokens of honour, often of contradictory import, and implying qualities, or events, of which foreigners can form but very imperfect ideas, have strangely perplexed the chronology of their times, and have rendered it almost impossible to establish the identity of some of them, or to discover the difference between others. Little did they imagine, that the very honours in which they placed their distinction, would in time, render their existence dubious; and that the learned would find themselves reduced to hypotheses, credible and incredible, to reconcile particular facts which stand forward prominently in their history. Such is the fate of greatness! for a moment it was enshrined like a demi-god, in authority, somewhat exceeding that of its competitors, surrounded by what a feeble mind deems splendors, worshipped by the cringing crowd, and those who practised the arts of courtiers,—but, its memory has perished: and

whether those who affected it ever existed, becomes a problem started by the inquisitive; but not always susceptible of solution, by the most studious and judicious.

The History of Persia may be divided into three parts: the first, that, previous to the existence of such authorities, in surrounding nations, as afford points of comparison, and assist in instituting a Chronological order: that, during which we have the assistance of the Greek writers, or of other strangers, whose affairs were more or less, connected with those of the empire under consideration: and thirdly, the history of events during that period of convulsive sufferings which attended the Mahomedan conquest, and has issued in seating a new race, with new maxims, new laws, and new objects, on the throne of this extensive dominion.

The first of these periods is passed over by the present writer, with rapidity. Where little is known, and much must of necessity depend on conjecture, Sir John has declined to enlarge. It cannot be denied, that some historians, by a contrary conduct, have wearied and disgusted their readers: they have spent so much erudition in proving what almost defied every medium of proof, that their works have been laid aside as books of instruction, and have been allotted to a station on the shelf, among books of reference. This is not the present writer's fault: he is never tedious: his text, his notes, are composed with skill; and the reader finds an attraction that does not suffer him to tire. He amuses while he instructs.

It must also be recollected, that our author proposes to found his narrative on the authority of native Persian historians. Where they fail him, he expresses himself to that effect, and after deriving from strangers what advantages they afford, he acknowledges the deficiency, and passes it by. He has, however, furnished a very desirable and efficient basis, of great value to the general historian; and by fixing some points with certainty, and others with great probability, he has put the History of Persia much more within our power, than ever it had been before. He has trusted much to resemblance of

facts: very little, perhaps too little, to coincident appellations, and etymology, which though often, is not always, delusive. He has furnished stepping stones over the difficulties and deeps of Persian history; if he has not constructed that finished bridge, over which he who reads may run. He has honourably filled up a blank in the history of the world: and that, in a manner, and by means, which were within the reach of none but an accomplished Oriental Scholar. It is truly, honourable, in an Officer, who "left his native country, and entered the army in India, at an age when those who aim at literary eminence, are only commencing their studies," to have laid the literati of Europe under obligations so considerable, the result of labours, and industry, so persevering and judicious.

Among the coincidences which afford fixed points in favour of chronology and history may be mentioned that of Ardisheer *Dirazdust*, which imports, "Ardisheer with the long hands;" this personal deformity identifies Artaxerxes *Longimanus*, beyond all reasonable fear of error; since it is scarcely within the sphere of possibility that two Sovereigns, about the same period of time, should be so marked by nature. Neither is this susceptible of being explained into a metaphor, denoting the extent of his power, as a Sovereign;—for so it is said, by his subjects, of the Grand Seigneur, that he has "long arms;" (meaning, that his power to punish extends very far.) Says Sir John, in a note, "Khondemir relates that the name of this prince was Ardisheer; and that the epithet *Dirazdust* was applied to him, because he had long arms; and that the name *Bahman*, was given to him, on account of his good disposition, which was the signification of that word in the Syriac language. *Bahman*, in Shansavit (as has been already stated) signifies "possessing arms;" and the stanza from Ferdosi has been quoted, in which he observes, that this monarch's fingers, when he stood upright, came below his knees. All these proofs render it certain Ardisheer and Artaxerxes were the same [person]: and this point being admitted, as beyond all doubt, is of great importance in determining the epoch both of Cyrus and Xerxes."

This inference is clear: but what could Western students have done, had they found the terms *Dirazdust*, and *Bahman*, in a history before them, untranslated? who could have discovered whether these were proper names, titles of office, or personal descriptions? who, in that case, could have conceived that Ardisheer *Bahman* was the same person as Artaxerxes *Longimanus*?—So, the Persians call *Darab*, that Prince whom the Greeks write *Darius*; yet the name is the same; for the letters *b* and *v* are interchangeable in most oriental languages; and without the Greek termination, *Dareb*, and *Dariv*, or *Darib* and *Darev*, are equivalent.

In like manner, the name *Cyrus*, properly pronounced *Kooros*, certainly marks the Sovereign, called by the Persians *Khoosroo*: or *Kui Khoosroo*, *Khoosroo the Great*. *Khour* means the *Sun*, in Pehlivi, an ancient dialect of Persia: *Koorish* means the *Sun* in the Hebrew name given to this Prince in Scripture; where it is not the ordinary term for that luminary; but, one evidently intended to denote a distinct personage; although it is unquestionably true, that the Almighty "saith of the *Sun*, (as of *Koorish*) that he is my shepherd;"—but, the actions attributed to this person by the prophet, are inconsistent with the character of the natural sun. It is probable, that the name of this Prince may be taken in somewhat the same sense as that of Antiochus *Epiphanes*, "the Illustrious": a Prince bursting to light out of darkness, as the Sun from behind a cloud.

However that may be, it is certain that the name became afterwards an addition, common to many sovereigns of Persia, (as Augustus, or Cæsar, to many Roman emperors); and, in particular, the Sassanian Dynasty, are always termed, in Roman history, the *Cosroes*,—more properly, the *Khoosroos*, of Persia.

Cyrus is every way a person so extraordinary, that we cannot do better, than set his history before the reader, for the purpose of comparison, as it is related by Grecian and by Persian authorities, and stated in the work before us.

Herodotus informs us, that he was the grandson of Astyages, the King of Media, whose daughter had been married to Cambyses, a Persian Chief. Astyages, alarmed at a dream which led him to believe he should be dethroned by one of his own race, resolved to prevent its fulfilment by putting Cyrus to death, and made the child over to his minister, Harpagus, for that purpose. The minister gave the boy to a shepherd, with directions to slay him; but the shepherd, in consequence of the solicitations of his humane wife not only preserved the young prince, but took care that his education should be suitable to his birth. After the lapse of some years, this deception was discovered by Astyages, who though he desisted from his intention of destroying his grandson, punished the neglect of Harpagus, by putting to death the son of that minister. The young Cyrus went to Persia: but Harpagus, who, in secret, continued to cherish the deepest resentment against the cruel Astyages, formed a plot to dethrone that Sovereign, and to elevate his grandson. The latter, informed of his design, succeeded in exciting the Persians to revolt, and marched against Ecbatana. The King of the Medes placed his treacherous minister in the command of his army, most of whom went over, accompanied by their leader, to Cyrus, the moment that prince appeared; and the consequence of this defection was the easy reduction of the capital, and the overthrow of the Median Empire. Astyages, we learn from the same authority, continued to reside at the court of his grandson and conqueror.

Ctesias calls Astyages Aspadan; and tells us, Cyrus was not his descendant, but had married his daughter, Amytis, after he had dethroned him. This author adds, that Cyrus and his royal consort, some time after Aspadan was deposed, were anxious to see that monarch, and sent an eunuch to Barcaria to bring him to Court: but the eunuch allowed him to perish with hunger, as they were traversing a forest. According to Xenophon, Cyrus was the son of Cambyses, whom he denominates a Persian Prince of the race of the Perseidæ, or descendants of Persus. His mother, we are told by this writer, was Mandane, the daughter of Astyages, King of Media; and he asserts, that Cyrus, when yet a youth, brought an army of Persians to aid his maternal uncle, whose name was Cyaxares the Second, in a war with the King of Assyria, and that the great conquests of Cyrus were made during the reign of his uncle, whose daughter he married, and who early named him his successor.

The history of Kai Khoosroo, as given by eastern authors, corresponds in several points with Herodotus. Siawush, these state, was the son of Kai Kaoos, but educated by Roostum. He was compelled, they add, by the intrigues of the Persian court, to fly to Afrasiab, the King of Turan, whose daughter he married, and by whom he was afterwards slain. He left a son called Kai Khoosroo, whom Afrasiab resolved also to put to death; lest, when he attained manhood, he should revenge the death of his father: but the cruel intention of the monarch was defeated by the humanity of his minister, Peeran-Wisa, who preserved the child he had been commanded to destroy; and having, for the purpose of concealment, committed the royal infant to the charge of a shepherd, he directed that he should receive, in secret, an education suitable to his high birth. Afrasiab some time afterwards discovered that his grandson was alive: but having been persuaded that he was an idiot, he abandoned his intention of destroying him. The young Prince soon effected his escape to the court of his grandfather, Kai Kaoos, and was placed upon the throne of Persia during the lifetime of that monarch. The first act of his reign was, to make war upon his maternal grandfather, the King of Turan, whose armies were commanded by the minister to whom Kai Khoosroo owed his life. The virtuous Peeran-Wisa was unable to resist a powerful prince, animated by the desire of revenging the blood of his father. He was defeated, and slain; and his death proved a prelude to that of his sovereign, whose territories fell into the possession of his victorious grandson.

Certainly, there are general features of resemblance in these histories; and equally certainly, there are contradictions in them, so gross, that they are with difficulty reconciled. We scarcely know which is the most romantic: all of them seem to be founded on a general report of the same facts; but related with variations, according to the fancy of those narrators whose works were esteemed true history, by the writers, respectively, or, to reports propagated, among a people wild and dispersed, and not possessing the advantages of literature, generally.

If such be the discrepancies among writers, within the period of what is called credible history, with what confidence can we expect precision, in re-

ference to periods more remote. We have no resource but in common sense, and general knowledge of mankind: we must admit, that only, which is credible; notwithstanding the remark of an eminent French critic,

Le vrai n'est pas toujours le vraisemblable.

We may depend, however, on the fact, that the nations of the earth have been in early ages in a state of great disorganization, and barbarity; and if we find them afterwards in a state of civilization and society, this change must have been effected by some enlightened sovereign; some genius of a higher order, and of commanding rank. Such an one the Persians find, in ages long prior to Cyrus, in their monarch, Jemsheed; in whose character may be traced many resemblances to the Patriarch Noah; although they place him after several races of Kings.

The reign of this monarch was, according to Ferdosi, seven hundred years. Authors, however, differ as to the length of his reign: but all that is related of Jemsheed is evidently fabulous. It is the history of a period in which considerable changes took place in the state of society. First, we are told, that this prince divided his subjects into four classes, and that he allotted to each a separate and fixed station in life; which seems to imply, that the condition of the ancient Persians was like that of the modern Hindoos, and that the extraordinary institution of caste, which now exists in India was once known in Persia. This theory merits investigation, and might be supported by many arguments: but there are some against such a conclusion which appear very forcible. Neither Greek nor Persian historians state any one fact, in the ancient history of Persia, which proves the existence of caste, as we understand that term in its application to the Hindoos. We meet with no more than the names of the classes into which Jemsheed divided the Persians: and Ferdosi, who is minute in his description both of the country and of the manners of its inhabitants, after having once mentioned the divisions of the people into classes, never again recurs to the subject. It would appear very difficult, if not impossible, to write the history of a Hindoo nation, without many passages that would mark the existence among that race of this extraordinary institution. Some Maloumedan authors, it is true, go further than

Ferdosi in their account of these classes, and state that Jemsheed directed that the persons he classified should confine themselves to their own occupation.

But this general assertion cannot, without other evidence, be admitted as a proof of so important a fact in a nation's history as the division of castes. That the Persians were, during the period which is included in the reign of Jemsheed, divided into the four classes mentioned by Ferdosi, is very probable, but this merely implies, that they were reclaimed from a savage state, and separated into those natural divisions of society that were suited to the more civilized condition into which they were brought, and after all, this is only one among a thousand improvements which are ascribed to that Prince in the fabulous history they give of his long reign. He built cities; he invented arms; he constructed ships; he turned the attention of the nation to agriculture: he reformed the calendar, and taught men the noble science of astronomy: he was the first that made wine; that manufactured silk; and introduced music: and, to finish all, he became so vain of his perfections, and so intoxicated with power, that he declared himself a god, made images of his person, and denounced vengeance on all who did not fall down and worship him. This impiety, we are told, not only brought ruin upon himself, but upon his country. Persia, after enjoying a period of unexampled prosperity [to figure which prosperity, Persian authors say, "pain and death were banished from the earth, during the first five centuries of his reign"] was invaded and conquered by a foreign Prince, the savage Zohauk, whose cruelty and oppression spread terror and desolation over that kingdom.

If we are not greatly mistaken, a much older history is couched in this description than Sir John has supposed. It is impossible not to recognize here, the Xizuthrus of a people neighbour to Persia: every word agrees with his character.—Neither is the institution of caste so extraordinary as the writer seems to think: it was known in Egypt, as well as in India; and we find it also among the ancient Hebrews. In fact, it appears to be the primary rudiment of civilized life:—The first improvement of the condition of mankind seems to have taken rise from the division of professions, as the completion of human skill is universally attributed to the division of human labour. This Persian

testimony is valuable; and well deserves investigation: it will probably be found to afford traces of those arts and sciences, of their progress, and of their cultivation, which form one chief distinction of the character of man. What the professions were, which were thus divided, we learn from verses of Firdousee, which the author introduces in a note.

One class was called Kanoozean:

They were acquainted with Holy Worship.
He separated this Class from the others;
Made a Mountain their place of Devotion:
Know, that religion was their occupation;
Reading before the splendour of the Almighty.

Another rank was placed on the opposite hand:
They were called the Nesarean.

Wherever Lion-hearted men were waging war,
These were the brilliant army of the kingdom:
From them the Imperial Throne had its stability;
And from them the name of valour is perpetuated

Know, the Nesooodea as the third Class.

There is no place in which they are not praised.
They sow, they labour, and they reap, themselves;

And at their home they hear no reproach.

Not subject to command, they wear coarse garments:

Their ears are never assailed with Calumny:

They enjoy repose from controul and strife:
Their's is the health of body, and the health of
the earth is from them. [this saying,

Tell me, thou who art intelligent, who uttered
"Indolence makes a slave of the free."

The fourth are called Anokhushee:

They ply the handicraft stubbornly:

Wherever there is work, they are always active:

Their mind is fixed on its accomplishment.

The division made by Jemsheed is recorded in the Binidad, a Pehlivi work, and Moullah Firose gives the names of the four classes mentioned in that work, *Asúsinán*, the Priests;—*Aretisharân* Kings and Soldiers;—*Wasterjushân* Cultivators;—*Hátokshân* Workmen. Several other writers describe these distinctions, with sufficient coincidence.

This appointment will remind the reader of the ancient distinctions established in Hindoostan, or rather, among the *original* Hindoos, before they emigrated to India. As the Brahminical tribe was settled on the very edge of Persia, in the east, it appears natural

enough, that some, at least, of their sacred observances, and among them that of caste, should find access to their western neighbours, together with their religious observances; as the worship of fire, in particular. Persia had early intercourse with India, always contemplated with partiality by strangers, and Indian rites, would meet with a favourable reception in a country conformed in most things, by nature; and strongly connected by a variety of ties.

On this subject, however, as on others, it is probable, that our information must continue as limited as heretofore; unless India should happily have preserved documents, or narratives, which have been carefully destroyed by authority, in Persia.

In treating on the ancient Religion of the Persians, Sir John discovers many resemblances with that of India, together with many striking dissimilarities. There was, he observes, "in the early ages of both countries, an abhorrence of animal flesh, which has been preserved to this day, by some of the most respected of the castes in India. It has been noticed that the tyrant Zohak (probably an Assyrian conqueror) was the first who departed from this usage. The disciples of Zoroaster are anxious to clear their master, and his parents, from this charge. There are no figures of idols represented on the Sculptures at Persepolis—or on any other ruins of that country; and Herodotus declares that the Persians had neither statues, temples, nor idols. They certainly had temples, in after ages: if not at that time; for ruins of temples are still existing at Persepolis; but, the absence of all dates in the History of this country involves its whole extent in confusion.

On former occasions, when reporting on Mr. Morier's Journey through Persia, and Mr. Kiuneir's* "*Geographical Memoir of the Persian Empire*," we had occasion to notice some of the sculptures, the series of which is continued in the present work. They are not so old, by much, as Zoroaster; but they seem to us to include in their

representation, deities, allied to some acknowledged in India, as marked by the symbols of the club, &c. We discover, also in a very curious plate of figures, given in this work, resemblances to Indian idols, which, at least, were studied, and worshipped, by a sect, or sects, among the *old Persians*. It is probable, that there was in Persia, as there is in India, such a diversity of tribes, and of opinions, that much which may be asserted, is true of a part of the population, but, must not be generally ascribed to the whole.

This is the only mode we can devise by which to reconcile the contradictory testimonies alluded to by the author. That the religious opinions of some sects might be concealed by their partizans, is credible; but, that the general practices of the people at large, if they had any religious rites, should remain a secret, none can admit.

Again we must recur to the fact of the general destruction of ancient documents, by express order of succeeding Sovereigns: some few, however, have been reported as still in existence; and the author mentions one as being "lately found, and in possession of Moulah Firoze, a very respectable and learned priest of the Parsees, or Guebres," whom our readers know, are worshippers of fire. This Moulah is an inhabitant of Bombay; where many of his class reside. He is a man of considerable learning; and is not only a good scholar in Pehlivi, but in Arabic, also.

The book alluded to is called the *Dussatees*, and is supposed to have been written by fifteen prophets: this work, is called a sacred volume, and is filled with rhapsodies in praise of the Creator, the sun, the moon, and the planets. It refers therefore to a very remote period, when the Host of Heaven were the objects of Persian worship.

According to Mohsin Fani, the primeval religion of Persia was a firm belief in one Supreme God, who made the world by his power, and governed it by his providence; a pious fear, love, and adoration of him; a reverence for parents and aged persons; a fraternal affection for the whole human species; and a comparative tenderness even for the brute creation. This belief was

* Compare Literary Panorama, Vol. XI. p. 17. and Vol. XIII. pp. 151, 337.

followed by a worship of the host of heaven, or the celestial bodies; in the adoration of which, the sabial Situan is believed to have consisted. To this worship succeeded that of Fire: which, if we are to credit Firdosi, was first introduced by Houshung, the grandson of Kaimurs: but, as it is stated in his page, that Houshung commenced by making successful war upon the Deeves or Magicians, and that he introduced new forms of worship, it is likely that he banished some of the old; and, perhaps, this might have been the idolatry which Mohjin Fani describes: but, if so, it is fatal to that theory which would connect the worship of the Hindoos with that of the ancient Persians: the idols which the latter are said to have adored, and the mode of their adoration, being altogether dissimilar to those of India.

Thus we are again reduced to uncertainty; in fact, the ancient records are lost: and what transcripts remain are probably mingled with the peculiar opinions of the sects which have taken the trouble to preserve so much of them as remains. We are not the less obliged to a gentleman who has laboriously endeavoured to restore some kind of order to the ancient History of this Country; and whom we shall meet again in a following number, at succeeding periods of time, which allow of much greater attention to regularity.

Bibliotheca Spenceriana; or a Descriptive Catalogue of the Books Printed in the Fifteenth Century, and of many valuable first Editions, in the Library of John, Earl Spencer, K. G. &c. &c. &c. By the Rev. Thomas Frognall Dibdin. The first volume. For the Author. London. 1814.

O, that Reviewers would but review themselves! exclaims Mr. Editor, when gravely sitting down, with spectacles on his nose, and paper, pens, and inkstand in bright array before him, to examine reports addressed to him. But, *that*, it seems, were a trespass on the established privileges of the corps, which though never professing infallibility, or presuming to be always in the right, desires merely the appropriation of the milder qualification, that of never being

in the wrong. But, this does not extend to any prohibition from making gentlemen,—authors, review themselves, and especially, such as the present writer, who has certainly reviewed as many books as any man in the kingdom, and has read them from the title page to the Colophon, and FINIS.

Pleasant! to quote himself upon himself; for thus saith this learned wight, in a work well known to our curious readers. [*Bibliomania** p. 47.] “You cannot expect a Field Marshal, or a STATESMAN in office, or a NOBLEMAN, or a rich man of extensive connections, immersed in occupations both pressing and unavoidable—doggedly to set down to a *Catalogue Raisonné* of his books, or to an analysis of the different branches of literature—while his presence is demanded in the field, in the CABINET, or in the SENATE, or while his bells at home, from the massive outer gate, to the retired boudoir, are torn to pieces with ringing and jingling at the annunciation of visitors—you cannot, I say, my good Lisardo, call upon a person thus occupied, to produce, or expect from him, in a situation thus harassed, the production of any solid bibliographical publication, but you have surely a right to expect a part, that librarians or SCHOLARS, who spend the greater part of their time in public libraries, will vouchsafe to apply their talents in a way which may be an honour to their patrons, and of service to their country. Not to walk with folded arms from one extremity of a long room (of 120 feet) to another, and stop at every window to gaze at an industrious gardener, or watch the slow progress of a melancholy crow ‘making wing to the rooky wood’: nor yet in winter to sit or stand inflexibly before the fire, with a duodecimo jest-book or novel in their hands—but to look around and catch from the sight of so much wisdom and so much worth, a portion of that laudable emulation with which the Gesners, the Baillets, and the Le Longs were inspired; to hold intimate acquaintance with the illustrious dead; to speak to them without the fear of con-

* See LITERARY PANORAMA. Vol. X. pp. 425. 993.

tradition; to exclaim over their beauties without the dread of ridicule, or of censure; to thank them for what they have done in transporting us to other times, and introducing us to other worlds; and constantly to feel a deep and unchangeable conviction of the necessity for doing all the good in our power, and in our way, for the benefit of those who survive us!

—“HEAR HIM—HEAR HIM.”

It might be thought, that when Mr. Dibdin wrote this passage, he contemplated, and resolved on, composing a descriptive Catalogue of the curious exemplars in Earl Spencer's Library. From that Nobleman himself, it could not be expected: from a writer so well qualified as Mr. D. it might be expected: and the anticipation had been complete, had the writer added a few words in behalf of that duty which lay before him,—of describing the progress of an Art, to which we are beholden for “all we believe, and almost all we know.”

It is no secret that the Bibliomania has nothing decreased among us, since Mr. D. professed to attempt its cure;—several sales since that time, (rivals in spirit to the late Duke of Roxburgh's) have proved the prevalence of the Disease. Pitying those among the Public at large, who were gone as far as themselves, the principal professors—for “there is method in their madness,” proposed to open some of their treasures to those who could not have access to private Libraries, without trespassing on liberality and generosity. Several ancient and scarce works have been subsequently reprinted; and periodical publications have been instituted, for the purpose of giving accounts of, and extracts from, others. But conspicuous among all, are the Volumes before us. Executed in the full pride of the press, on excellent paper, and type, and with embellishments pointedly accurate, they are distinguished as a Work, as the princely Collection they describe, is distinguished among its rivals. The work will not merely meet with applause at home, but will excite many a wish on the Continent, closed with many a sigh. What right that island “almost divided from

the rest of the world,” has to such noble collections, will be asked by some, who have not refrained from asking the same question on the victory at Waterloo—and giving themselves the same answer:—“because its natives have achieved it.”

And this is the proper answer: for, so we are taught by Mr. D. [Bibliomania p. 702. Note.] who says, “we raise the COLUMN to the HERO who has fought our battles by sea or land; and we teach our children to look up with admiration and reverence towards an object so well calculated to excite the best sympathies of the human heart. All this is well: and may it never be neglected! But, there are other characters not less noble, and of equal glory to a great nation like our own; and they are those, who to the adventitious splendor of hereditary rank, add all the worth and talent of a private condition, less exposed to temptation, and suited to the cultivation of peaceful and literary pursuits. Such a character is GEORGE JOHN EARL SPENCER! A nobleman not less upright and weighty in the senate, than polished and amiable in private life:—who, to his general love of the fine arts, and acquaintance with classical literature, has superadded the noble achievement of having collected the finest private library in Europe.”

We believe we are correct in stating that the foundation of this distinguished Collection was laid in the acquisition of that appertaining to Count Revickzky, a Polish Nobleman, who had sought valuable and scarce articles throughout Europe. He devoted his time and attention to this pursuit; and obtained such fame, in consequence, as to be ranked among the most eminent Bibliomaniacs of his time. While the Count visited England, he made an offer to Earl Spencer of his entire literary treasures, for a certain “round sum,” paid immediately, and a yearly annuity, during life. He did not live long, to enjoy this annuity; and thus the prompt payment became the very reasonable purchase for this matchless library. It has since been augmented with the utmost assiduity; and not England only, but Europe, is

well acquainted with the liberal commissions given by the noble owner, for the purchase of books distinguished, by beauty, curiosity, or renown. About twenty four or twenty five years have been occupied in the formation of this choice, and splendid collection.

"The public will therefore expect that an attempt to make them acquainted with some of the *principal treasures* of such a collection, should be particular and exact. Such indeed are the objects of the present work;—which is exclusively confined to an account of *books printed in the fifteenth century*, and to some of the more important *first editions in the sixteenth century*."

At present we propose to consider only the first volume of this work; and in this article, only that part of it which relates to the infancy of the art; the block prints: of which Mr. D. offers the most particular and instructive account. Various Continental collectors have paid them *some* attention; but nothing equal to what we here enjoy. In fact, it is a treat to the historian and to the artist, as well as to the student and the collector.

It is not every writer who has the faculty of rendering instructive and interesting a branch of recondite science, which is usually restricted to a few individuals. The world, at large, consider these gentlemen who are deeply versed in black letter lore, not only as enthusiasts, but as enthusiasts without reason, as misled by some hobgoblin of capricious taste, through bush and bog, and briar, having no good purpose in view, and pestering and perplexing themselves to no valuable end. But, if it were possible, that Mr. Dibdin's Works could be enjoyed by the world, as those who are instructed enjoy them, the world would be thankful for the amusement, as well as grateful for the information they afford.

The opening of the present volume touches on a department of history, which we have long wished to see investigated by an able pen: we mean the employment, in ancient times, of the Graphic Art in conjunction with that of writing.

Nor let this be thought of trivial importance: it connects with subjects

equally curious and interesting. We have lately had occasion to advert to discoveries of copies of Homer and Virgil, *illustrated with pictures*; and we have every reason to attribute these to the earliest ages. Nor are Poets the only writers thus illustrated: Dioscorides on Plants, among others, was certainly accompanied, as was extremely natural, with figures of plants and animals, annexed to his descriptions. We know that curious animals were not only shewn alive to the Roman people, but their skins were preserved as instances of natural history, for ages afterwards. And nothing could so well explain the nature of such subjects, as figures. It is more than possible, that some of the ancient *Basso relievi*, which represent religious rites, were intended as means of instruction to such persons as proposed to perform those rites. This practice was adopted by the early Christians, also: for, no other cause can be assigned for their placing delineations of their sacred rites (of baptism, for instance,) at the head of their sacred offices for that subject, and in the initial letters of the sermons and treatises of the ancient fathers (Greek) relative to it.

In most ancient Christian public Baptisteries, was a representation of the Baptism in the Jordan; in order, that the manner of administering that Sacrament might never be forgot. In the churches, the usual ornament of the ceiling was a Celestial Glory: the Saviour sitting on a globe, holding the book of the gospels, the four and twenty elders bowing before the heavenly throne, and other references to that happy state, to which the eyes and hearts of Christian worshippers were zealously directed.

We may refer this still further back: for we take on ourselves to assert, that there are evident traces of figures, understood to form pages of a book, in that mysterious composition the Revelations; they seem to be the *sealed up* secrets, and to become visible, as the leaves of the book are opened. This is certainly not impugned by the fact, that this book, at first sealed, is not described as a roll, or *volumen*: and that it is not said to be *unrolled*, but to be *opened*. It resembled in its form our modern quartos

and folios; and might almost justify the appellation in modern language, of "a Book of Prints."

A notion so different from what has occurred to the imagination of gentlemen who have lately endeavoured to explain the Revelations, is not advanced without consideration; and our readers have lately seen in our pages, articles which demonstrate the anxiety of ancient writers and *literati*, with their establishments, to perpetuate copies, scrupulously correct, of such works as they deemed valuable. These they adorned in every form of ornament; and embellished at truly imperial cost, as well with *miniatures*, and their accessories, as with jewels and rich covers.

But, it may be made a question with what means of literary study the less wealthy classes were indulged; and, what were the media of information addressed to them?

To this enquiry, Mr. Dibdin's performance approaches the nearest of any Work that has come under our notice, towards affording an answer. His Volume opens with instances singularly curious, of the employment of BLOCK PRINTING, combining historical figures with narrative; for the use of the Poor. Among the earliest employments of the Art of Engraving, appears to have been the representation of sacred subjects; and this, long before the Typographic Art had taken its first steps: for, the annexed History is in ancient Manuscript;—a truly curious and interesting discovery!

"No. 1.—*LAYS VIRGINIS*. A Manuscript; containing a wood-cut of the ANNUNCIATION, and another of ST. CHRISTOPHER, 1423, Folio."

On this Mr. D. justly observes,

There are perhaps few more precious relics in existence, connected with the early history of the ART of ENGRAVING, than the present. The first person who discovered this Volume, was the late Baron Heinecken; a distinguished antiquary in matters relating to Engraving and Typography. In his *Idee Générale d'une Collection d'Estampes*, Leipsic, 1771—8vo. (a work to which every lover of Bibliographical studies must at all times be ready to acknowledge his obligations), he enters into an ingenious disquisition concerning Vol. III. No. 17. *Lit. Pan. N. S. Feb. 1.*

the origin of engraving on playing cards and of similar embellishments of Saints. He says, that these Saints were the result of the second efforts of the art of engraving; and were, generally of the same dimensions with the playing cards, about 3 inches high.

"But (he adds) I find that there are also engraved images of Saints, of greater dimensions than those of the figures upon playing cards. I discovered in the *Chartreuse* of Buxheim, near Menningen, (one of our most ancient German Convents) the IMAGE of ST. CHRISTOPHER, carrying the infant Jesus through the sea; opposite to him is a hermit, holding up a lantern to light him, and behind him is a countryman, carrying a sack on his back, and climbing up a hill. Beneath is a mill with an over-shot wheel; and a mule or ass bearing a man with a sack on his back. This piece, in folio, is engraved on wood, and coloured after the manner of ancient playing cards: at the bottom is the ensuing inscription:—"

*Christofori faciem die quatumq ;
tuertis . .*

*Alia nem die morte mala non
morieris . .*

This cut is pasted upon the interior of the binding of an old book of the 15th century. The Annunciation has been preserved by the same accident, being pasted into the binding on the opposite side of the book: the work no doubt of some monk, who troubled himself nothing on the subject of the progress of art, or the history of the invention of printing. This is now in Lord Spencer's collection.

The subject of playing cards, is so closely connected with that of typography, that we cannot pass by what Mr. D. adduces in a note concerning it. From the following testimony it appears, that they were in use at least thirty years before the date generally ascribed to them. In a MS. of M. Lancelot entitled *Renart le Contrefait*, is this passage:

*Si comme fols et folles sont
Qui pour gagner au bordel vont;
Jouent aux des, AU CARTEZ, aux tables,
Qui à Dieu sont detestable.*

The next passage shews when this Romance was written!

2 D

Celui qui ee roman escript,
 Et qui le fist sans faire faire,
 Et sans prendre autre exemplaire,
 Tout y pense jour et nuict,
 En l'an mil iij cent xxviij
 En anslant y mist sa cure
 Et continua l'escripture.
 Plus de xiiij ans y mist sa faire ;
 Aincoit qu'il le pense parfaire,
 Bien poet veoir la maniere.

It cannot be supposed that cards made their way generally—into taverns and houses of resort, immediately as they were invented or published. The Poet seems to speak of them without marking any novelty attached to their use ; though such a reflection had been much to his purpose. He informs us, that these instruments of gaming, among others, were “ detestable to God ;” which clearly marks their character, as fixed by the religious persons of the age ; but he does not stigmatize them—as he might have done, under such sanction,—as a *new* invention of the devil &c. &c.

This certainly places them very early in the century ; perhaps, even, it refers them to a still earlier date : which of course, invalidates that hitherto assigned them, of 1370, or thereabouts.

The ink, the colours, the forms of the figures, &c. still retained, all contribute to establish the notion of their very early date.

If we would refer to the earliest rudiments of printing, from which the hint of figure-printing, and subsequently, of Typography, was derived, we must recollect the use, and antiquity, of the engraved seals of the Oriental nations : they were employed, as they still are, to give validity to documents and deeds, of the most trivial, as well as of the most consequential description. These, being dipped into ink, were imprinted on the parchment, &c. containing the writing. Stamps of the same kind were imprinted, also, on moist clay, as appears on the Babylonian bricks ; on the earthen pipes for conveying water to Rome, on certain casts, of metals, still existing ; but the idea of moveable types, the master-piece of the arts, seems never to have arisen in the mind of any ancient, *save the Phœnicians*.

To return to our immediate subject, From a metrical colophon, to a very scarce German work, “ 39. HISTORIES OF JOSEPH, DANIEL, JUDITH, and ESTHER, Bamberg, 1462,” which a friend of Mr. D's has done into metre, by way of translation, for his use ; we learn, the moral intention of these historical cuts. The evidence is equally conclusive and curious.

Each man with eagerness desires,
 To learn, and to be wise aspires.
 But books and masters make us so,
 And all men cannot Latin know.
 Thereon I have for sometime thought,
 And HISTORIES FOUR together brought.
 JOSEPH, and DANIEL, and JUDITH,
 With good intent, ESTHER therewith.
 To these did God protection give,
 As now to all who godly live.
 If by it we our lives amend,
 This little book hath gain'd its end.
 Which certainly in Bamberg town.
 By ALBERT PFISTER'S press was done!
 In fourteen hundred sixty two,
 As men now reckon, that is true.
 Soon after good St. Walburgh's day,
 Whom to procure for us we pray.
 Peace and eternal life to live,
 The which to all of us God give.

Amen.

This proposition acquires additional strength, from the two scarce works entitled *BIBLIA PAUPERUM*, “ Poor Man's Bible,” one in the German language, the other in Latin ; both about the date of 1462, and both by the same Albert Pfister. They are usually supposed to have been executed on wooden blocks, but Mr. D. thinks they were executed with *moveable* types. This is a point of some consequence, and demands accurate and critical inspection. It should seem, that there was more than one edition ; and it is possible, that, though copies be extremely rare, yet careful comparison between two or more, might establish the fact. The contents are Bible subjects, in historical figures, with explanations and descriptions.

Among the most remarkable curiosities of this volume, are impressions from two ORIGINAL BLOCKS, part of an edition of the Apocalypse, supposed to have been executed between the years

1420, and 1430! — The stories represented, are the three angels appearing to Abraham, and St. John getting into a boat. They are here printed in that brownish coloured ink, which was anciently adopted for the purpose of being stained, or printed in oil colours. Lord Spencer received them from the late Mr. Astell. As these blocks have survived the destruction of so many of their fellows, beyond hope, and against expectation, we shall not now despair of recovering some instance of those blocks which have crossings or hatchings in them, and which might possibly contribute light on that obscure mode of practice.

We are again led to this particular, although we have heretofore expressed our opinion on it, by the circumstance of Mr. D.'s scrutinizing attention having been directed to "*HISTORIA SEU PROVIDENTIA VIRGINIS MARIA: EX CANTICO CANTICORUM. Folio.*"—This is a series of thirty-two cuts; on which says our author,

After the most careful examination of this very early and curious specimen of the Graphic Art, I incline strongly to the opinion that it is the production of some metallic substance, and not struck off from wooden blocks. As this opinion differs wholly from that of my predecessors, the reader will not fail to consider maturely both the premises and conclusion upon which it is formed.

In the first place, with whatever substance the strokes may have been impressed, it is obvious that even the most delicate parts—[The small Crucifixion plate 22, which is about an inch in height, has the cross lines so sharply and deeply indented, that no wood could have produced such an effect.]—they are indented strongly upon the paper: some of the heavier strokes pierce almost through the paper; and upon drawing the finger gently over the bolder and more delicate parts, there is a sharply-raised surface, which proves that the material with which the figures are executed, must have been of a stouter substance than that of wood.

In the second place, if not with wood, with what other material, or with what metal, could the work have been executed? To suppose that copper could have been cut in *alto relievé*, so as to produce it, will hardly be admitted. It is probable, therefore, that some metal, composed of tin or

pewter, with a small portion of silver—or rather, perhaps, iron itself,—cut, and afterwards fastened upon wood, so as to work in the press like wooden blocks, was the material with which the work was executed. It will follow then, that the production is among the earliest specimens extant of the Art of Engraving; and performed at a period before the efforts of Finiguerra were tried or known. Heineken very properly assigns to German artists the merits of the earliest engravings, however rude; and he has, with equal propriety, corrected Meerman, for attributing precedence to the productions of Lawrence Coster. Zani, however zealous for his favourite Finiguerra, admits that the Art of Engraving may have been known and practised earlier in Germany. . . . Seiz, with some appearance of truth, places this present work in the year 1433. Its exact period cannot be ascertained; but I should think it to be not much later. Albert Durer certainly worked with brass, copper, and wooden plates. Mr. Nollekens, the celebrated sculptor, who possesses a very fine collection of the prints of Albert Durer, has several IRON PLATES of this master.

Since our last Report on this subject, we have inspected many works of different sizes, in which this practice of cross hatching was frequent, and performed at will. In some of them, the inscriptions, or letters, were evidently impressed *after* the print from the block was taken off: this does *not* look like casting; for then, why not cast the letters with the subject: on the other hand, we find that in some of the most wonderful instances of this practice which have come under our observation, sundry letters are *reversed*; such as all the engraver's initials, also, incidental exclamations from the mouth of a figure: this *does* look like casting.

In fact, the finest of the lines in these prints do not exceed the hair strokes of letters, cast by our type founders, every day:—and certainly, broader lines might be cast, and we *know* have been cast, with ease and certainty. But, the question returns, Did these casts require as much labour to repair and finish them as would have engraved them originally? if so, *cui bono*? But, this might not be the case antiently; when habit commanded perfection. It is somewhat singular, if many cast,

might be obtained from the same matrix, that we do not find the same types employed in different cities or countries, or by different printers. There could be no inducement to stop at *one* cast; unless the original were spoiled in the operation. This leads to an extensive field of enquiry and conjecture.

To say the least, we are highly obliged to our indefatigable and accurate author for what he has adduced on the subject,—a matter which, as we have already stated, seems to be the only thing wanting to bring the art to perfection.

Dismissing the subject of Block-engraving, we proceed to notice two of the most curious articles in this distinguished collection; being “*LITTERATÆ IN-
GENTIARUM NICOLAI V. PON. MAX.
M.CCCC.LV.* each on a small sheet of parchment.” These “*Letters of Indulgence*,” besides affording materials for the history of the time, are the earliest known instances of the impression of metal types, *with a date* subjoined. One of these copies has the original Papal seal still remaining affixed to it.

These impressions consist of 31 lines, and occupy nine inches in width, and six and three-eighths in depth, of the printed surface. Blanks are left for the names of the parties, purchasing these Indulgences; and for the day of the month. They are dated Wartsburgh, March 7, 1454.” Baronius, or rather his continuator Raynaldi, in the xviiiith vol. of the *Ecclesiastical Annals*, mentions almost all the documents, or instruments, which issued from the Roman chancery, during the pontificate of Nicholas V. but, none among them are dated from Erfurt, Limburg, &c. The immediate occasion of these letters appears to have been the terror of the Pope at the ravages of the Turks in Epirus and Greece, with their assaults, and threats on Cyprus, and even on Italy.

The Pontiff called on all Christendom to assist the Greek Christians in their distress; and sent active missionaries to all parts to preach the merit of this crusade against the Turks. He died in Rome, March, 1455. The type of these instruments is noble and bold. These copies were never before described,

(though some hints on the subject had been dropped by curious bibliographers, —and, says our author “Upon the whole, the noble owner of this collection, may rejoice in the acquisition of one of the most precious instruments in existence, corroborative of so early a use of metal types.”

From these specimens, which, as our readers will perceive, disclose no common mind, with ordinary information, they will be enabled to form some notion of the nature of this work; but, as it is not likely to fall into every hand, and as other parts of it also contain matter equally curious and interesting in different branches, we shall endeavour to set them also before the friends of Bibliographical Studies, in future numbers. In the mean while, we hope, that the diligent researches making in most parts of the Continent by the liberati, after antiquities in every branch, may dis-inter some whose existence has long been thought hopeless. This disposition seems to have gathered strength since the restoration of the works of art by the French, which has revived and invigorated the labours of the learned, and has given a turn to the efforts of their literary industry.

The Present of a Mistress to a Young Servant. consisting of Friendly Advice, and real History. By Mrs Taylor, of Ongar. 12mo. price 3s. 6d. Taylor and Hessey, London. 1816.

We are not sure that the Panoramic Corps is competent to review this book. It treats on a subject of great concern to domestic life; but, how should men whose heads overflow with the concerns of nations, condescend to know the *particulars* in their own houses? Where is the Politician, worthy of the name, that is not much better acquainted with what passes in China, or in Persia, in Patagonia, or in Monomotapa, than in his own kitchen? The man is unworthy his profession, who does not defy hunger and thirst—ignoble and troublesome appetites! who does not wake even while he sleeps;—listening to the mere rumour of a report;—he should live, like the Camelion, on air; provided like

the Camelion, he may be allowed to direct his eyes to various bearings of the compass, at the same instant. How should such a man, or a number of such men, understand the principles and practices of "household work," "frugality," "economy," and regulations of domestic interest, to which the book before us refers? When this good Lady treats on "Keeping a Place,"—we naturally ask, whether Lord A. has resigned? or fancy that some fortified town is in question:—when she enforces "management and regularity," we assent to the proposition, that nothing can be effected without them:—when she enlarges on "observation, attention, and memory,"—these are what we hold indispensable in our agents.

There are certain principles, nevertheless, in which we coincide perfectly with Mrs. T.'s opinion. She addresses *young servants*; and recommends to their practice a behaviour and conduct which cannot fail to ensure their respectability. She advises them to be sober, honest, sincere, frugal, teachable, good tempered, industrious, cleanly, obedient, and grateful. Many other excellent qualities she strongly recommends. In short, matronly readers will find this a very proper book to put into the hands of young females, in the humble but important rank of servants: and no mistress need fear that any servant to whom she may present it, will be otherwise than improved, by its perusal; and much more, by reducing its advice to practice.

But as we must be allowed to see, and to foresee, in our own way, we conjecture, that this neat pocket volume may furnish valuable hints to young men, also, in the choice of wives. Take an instance, gentle reader:—Would you choose, knowingly, to unite yourself for life with a companion who pays no attention to such highly humane and proper precepts, as the following? The young woman who neglects her domestic animals, is in a fair way for neglecting her children: she may *forget* her duty to her husband, also, or possibly, she may *forget* her matrimonial engagements. What, then, becomes of comfort and happiness?

If from what has been said respecting *memory*, you should be convinced of its value, and inclined to cultivate it, I shall have some hope, that you will not in future *forget* what follows, though it is a subject, which if you never thought of it before, you cannot properly be said to have forgotten. This is the care of poor animals, whenever any are kept in the house where you live; and I know not where better to introduce the subject than in this place. One would wonder that people should neglect them in the manner they often do, when they are all so useful in their way; and many of them we should not know how to do without. How shamefully treated is that valuable creature the horse, to which we owe so many of the conveniences, and comforts of life! It would be well if some of their masters were as innocent and industrious as they are: but with these, a woman servant has no think to do, except to pity them, (though I would advise her to be very careful of marrying a man who is cruel to animals, lest he should be cruel to her). To the faithful dog, however, you may be a friend: his attachment to his master, his honesty and obedience, are lessons worth imitating; and if once you view him in this light, you will be disposed to befriend him, as well as the poor cat, who is equally useful in her way, and often equally neglected, and ill treated. It is in your power, without wasting any provision that is fit for a fellow-creature, to supply their wants, with only the trouble of collecting together the bones and scraps that are left, and setting them down regularly in one place, with a little water to slake their thirst, where they have no means of helping themselves to it. Besides, the butcher, if asked for it, will generally give a little meat for these creatures, and thus they may be maintained, without the cost of sixpence in a year. If you fail to do this, you should not be angry, if they take the opportunity, of an open pantry door, to help themselves; or throw down your plates and dishes, in ransacking for a morsel to satisfy their hunger. Those who kick and beat them so unmercifully for this, as some do in revenge, should consider, that they have no means of maintaining themselves, except by thieving: some people thieves who have not this excuse.

You will not in the absence of the family, suffer a poor bird, imprisoned in a cage, and quite unable to help itself, to perish through neglect. Favourite and valuable birds, have perished thus, through the forgetfulness of servants. It is no wonder that persons so unfeeling, can flay eels, and fry fish alive! Surely, unless you have

a heart of stone, if you were but to consider the thing, you would shudder at the very thought of putting innocent creatures to so much agony; for they feel as much as you would do in such a case. As the great Creator has given them to us for food, we have a right to their lives, but we should take them away in the easiest manner possible. Fish may generally be killed, by letting it lie some time in cold pump water, before it is cooked. If you are humane and tender to poor animals, there is reason to expect, that you will abound in those kindly feelings towards your fellow-creatures, and we shall intrust our children to you with confidence. Do not forget this.

Most of the chapters end with a history, that the writer assures us has been drawn from real life. The moral tendency—it is more than merely moral—may be sufficiently understood from the tenor of the Conclusion: part of which we insert.

And now, my young friend, have I been bestowing upon you labour in vain? It will be so, if you are not convinced that your welfare has been the main object in view; but if you feel this to be the case, then you will pay that attention to these pages, which alone can give them success, and you will treasure up those admonitions in your heart, which may have the most beneficial effects on your life. I assure you, that it would afford many of your masters and mistresses the sincerest pleasure, to see your character improve; not merely as it would add greatly to their own domestic comfort; but from the more important satisfaction of witnessing the prosperity of their fellow-creatures.

You have learned from what has been said, that you will injure both your character and your circumstances, by frequent change of places; and the benefit of the opposite conduct is enforced upon you, in the History of Lydia Miller. Happy will it be for you, whether you marry, or remain single, should you die such a death, and should your latter days be like hers. Nor will you become stubborn, or unteachable, when you perceive what a certain hindrance such a temper will be to your improvement. Of the evil of a bad disposition you must be convinced, whether you allow it in yourself, or suffer from it in those with whom you are connected; and though the good fortune of Jane Watson should never be yours, there is enough to encourage you to imitate her temper, which is its own reward.

Truth is so lovely in itself, and withal so advantageous to those who practise it, that

one should think it were almost needless to exhibit the hatefulness of the opposite vice in the character of Hannah Perry, afterwards Mrs. Jenkins. It is true, that all liars do not come to poverty, any more than all good-tempered girls marry rich London merchants; but they are certainly exposed thereby to many inconveniences, to many scrapes and difficulties, which perhaps are known to none but themselves. However this be—

“ ————— Every liar,
Shall have his portion in the lake,
Which burns with brimstone and with fire.”

The same may be said of dishonesty; some have even become rich by dishonest gains, but they have not become happy. You see their fine houses, clothes, and carriages, but you do not see their hearts. The worm at the root of all their enjoyments, placed there by an angry Providence, is concealed: and you may be assured, that you are really happier with honest gains, than those who are feasting upon the property of others, though they should disdain even to look upon such a one as you. You have probably lived long enough in the world to know that Sophia Ladbroke, and the young woman, who from living happily with her husband, lost his affections, and ruined her family, are not the only instances of the disastrous effects of drinking. Nor does the danger of improper acquaintance require any additional cautions to deter from it: its evil consequences are seen every day, and a prudent servant will reap the advantage of such lessons.

A Letter on the Game Laws. By a Country Gentleman, a Proprietor of Game. 8vo. pp. 44. Baldwin and Co. London. 1815.

The events which have occurred during the present Game season have been so afflictive to humanity, that we cannot but receive with attention every endeavour to meet the questions to which they give rise—“To what are these murders, and loss of lives, owing?—and, what can be devised to prevent such extreme sufferings?” Our newspapers, for several weeks past, have presented two or three instances every week of game-keepers shot by poachers, or of poachers shot by game-keepers: Poachers have associated in bands of eighteen or twenty; while the game-keepers of adjacent manors have made common

cause and patrolled each other's grounds in battle array.

That this season is distinguished by violence of this kind, is probably owing to the discharge of a numerous army, every individual of which, so discharged, cannot be thought unexceptionably honest, and actuated by a reflecting mind. Accustomed to a species of discipline, and controlled by the power of coercion, they have accomplished that duty which their situation demanded, whereas, now, being let loose from those restraints, and not having as yet, settled themselves, to a course of industry, they yield to the temptations of associates who know the bye ways of the localities, and form a body, not to be dispersed without force ;—which they in their turn, resist, without hesitation, or dismay.

That the mischief does end even with the life of those who are so unhappy as to lose their lives, is certain : it descends to their miserable offspring, now left unprotected ; the stories related of their adventures, their hair-breadth escapes, their stratagems, their dexterity in taking their prey, and their methods of disposing of it when taken, are all related in such a spirited manner, that the youthful mind, unable to distinguish truth from falsehood, and right from wrong, is captivated by the heroism, and excited by the example, of its parent. It forms one of the party, as soon as bodily strength permits, and perfects the theory of the trade by practice :—the end is misery.

The man who lives by plunder in winter, will not live by industry in summer : the shortness of the night confines him at home ; but he ill brooks confinement : he recollects insults, or resistance he has met with ; he broods over vengeance, and he hardens his heart, by delusive and criminal views of his opponents, and of himself. He becomes a robber ; and he dies at the gallows. Our readers have seen instances of this, recorded in our pages, and very afflictive instances they are.

Now, these facts in a civilized country demonstrate something wrong : either in the public policy that enacts such punishments, and thereby promotes despe-

ration : or in the absence of moral feelings among a principal part of the community.

The Game Laws are certainly remains of our ancient Forest Laws ; and our ancient Forest Laws were founded on tyranny, and reduced by that tyranny to system. But, it may be observed, that change of manners has changed the nature, or at least the application, of those ancient regulations. Whether their severities, in the instance of Game, do really deter many from a criminal mode of living ; or whether, if they were altogether abolished, that mode would cease, is an important question, to which the Country Gentlemen only, are competent.

If Game were the property of whoever could kill it, would not a still greater number of improper persons carry arms, and bring of a class little accustomed to controul the irascible passions, would not a greater number of murders ensue from such power of committing them, than are now known ; though they might be of a different kind ? And, moreover, would not this familiarity with arms, together with their plenty, have fatal effects among a misguided mob ? Arms in the hands of fathers of families, they being housekeepers, are well enough ; but, the man who has a settlement no where, but roams from county to county, unrestrained by connection, and unregulated by habit, is not the description of man, which we should chuse to entrust with arms : and yet, such would be the first, and in numbers, to obtain that mischievous power.

Poaching may be compared to smuggling ; it is illicit ; and it is a traffic pursued by men who either are, or soon become desperate. The severest stroke the smugglers ever had, was the diminution of Custom Duty on their chief commodity : it no longer answered their purpose to brave the law.

The sensible writer of this pamphlet thinks much the same would be the case with Poachers, if the prohibition from the sale of Game in the public markets were removed. He considers this prohibition as enhancing the price to a class of consumers who *will* have the article ; and this high price tempts the poacher to

his ruin: in this manner, he thinks, the law is the cause of this national abuse. He insists, that

If the object of a good and fair law is to prevent the commission of an offence, it is difficult to speak in terms of measured indignation concerning statutes, which at one and the same time both *promote* and *punish* the same crime. To be both *unjust* and *ineffectual* is the deepest reproach with which any law can be stained, but it is by no means the foulest to which the present Game Laws are obnoxious: for I think it quite indisputable that they are not only unjust as they *tempt to the commission of the offence* which they severely punish; not only ineffectual, as they have *no tendency to prevent the commission of the offence itself*; not only absurd as tending to *raise the price of game* in the market by the additions made to its cost on account of risk and penalties;—but they are above all, grossly wicked, as their chief positive consequence is the *general destruction of the morals of the rural population*, which like the “*stout peasantry*” itself,

“When once destroyed, can never be supplied”

How far the higher ranks, by their desire to obtain what passes for luxury, contribute to deprive the poacher of his character and his life, it would well become them to consider; in conjunction with the Legislature, which alone can effectually either regulate or change the system.

It appears from the preceding parts of this letter, that the demand for Game in the market made by such of the higher ranks of society as can only procure it by purchase, is the main cause, both of the inefficiency and of the bad moral tendency of the Game Laws. The demand holds out a temptation too great to be resisted, and in fact will rise till the resistance be overcome; and at the same time it can only be supplied by a breach of the laws, and the attendant consequences, as I have just described them.

It should seem then that the evil would at once be stopped, if measures could be taken to ensure a *legitimate supply* for this demand in the market, especially if such supply could be brought there at so cheap a rate as to undersell the dishonest dealer. I have before stated that the risk and penalties now impose a much higher price upon game than the fair cost of rearing, preserving, and bringing it to market. Allow it then to be brought thither at the *fair cost*, and the poacher would be im-

mediately undersold. Although the animals *alive* are *fera natura*; and therefore no man's property in the eye of the law,—when *dead* they strictly belong to the possessor. The simple expedient then legalizing the sale of them in open market would, I think, be sufficient to prevent the evil.

After these, and many other remarks, not wanting in severity, it is natural to enquire, what are the Author's proposals for correcting, or rather for preventing these evils? We answer this question in this gentleman's own words:—

My proposed alterations then, in the present Game Laws, amount on the whole to the following enactments:

1. That game may be legally exposed to sale.

2. That owners and occupiers of more than thirty or forty acres of land may, under certain restrictions, take and kill game upon *their own occupations*.

3. That qualified persons shall not sport upon preserved and enclosed ground (after notice to abstain), under a penalty of five pounds.

How far these principles would answer the purpose, we cannot say;—in countries where no Game Laws exist, how stands the fact?—Are they as well peopled, as well enlightened, as *expensively* furnished as our own? Or, are their people thinly scattered, grossly ignorant, and barbarous, lazy, idle, cruel,—in short, ferocious vagabonds?

Relics of Melodino. Translated by Edward Lawson, Esq. from an unpublished Manuscript, dated 1645. 8vo. pp. 262. Price 10s. Baldwin and Co. London. 1815.

WHEN an old poetical manuscript is announced as a new discovery, it is natural to demand, “in what mysterious grave, what wizard's grasp, has the magic volume so long lain buried and unknown?”

The only answer that can now be given is, that it was purchased from the library of the late Right Hon. W. B. Conyngham (who had made diligent search on the Continent for literary treasures), and obligingly lent to the translator by a much esteemed friend, whose love of letters is but one of many amiable qualities.

The original consists of two quartos bound in vellum: the first in rhyming

stanzas of various forms; the second in the metre called *Assonancias*, but often without the faint shadow of rhyme which characterizes it, as exemplified in page 142.

The first volume begins with the "Tears of Dido," which is in *rhyme octave*, and displays more original genius than could have been expected upon a subject which has exhausted all the powers of Virgil.

That volume concludes with part of an unfinished heroic pastoral opera, written soon after Braganza established, in 1639, his title to the throne of Portugal, which Philip II. had seized, upon a flimsy claim, after the calamitous defeat of Don Sebastian in Africa.

SUCH is the conscious writer's account of his work: he knows that the public has often been imposed on by false narratives, and fictitious names; the public has often, too, resented the imposition; yet still falsehood and fiction maintain their standing. If we ask, who Melodino was? His story and character are unknown. Of what nation, a Spaniard or a Portuguese? that also is left in doubt. But, certain it is, that he was a native of a country where the dissecting knife of the surgeon follows the cord of the executioner: a practice, we believe, not ordained by law, in either Spain, or Portugal.

Oh! treacherous Fortune! sure you want employment! [enjoyment.

Since, (tired of thrones) you make my wrongs
Those who die suddenly, the Surgeon's Col-
lege (knowledge!

Dissects (its blood-hounds hunt so keen for
Aud, of a medley of disasters dying (spying
I'm no 'bad subject—but while me you're
Instead of doughty Dons more worth perusing,
Think how much pride and cruelty you're
losing; (piring?

Why quit Grandees? Is Treachery near ex-
Or turned a hermit, from his trade retiring?

Or hath vile Flattery grown so out of fashion,
To turn a vestal virgin in a passion?

No! still the world is in the same condition:
Envy's a Remora; a hawk, Ambition.

It is certain, also, that Melodino could not be a Frenchman born; for then he must have known that Moliere's first Comedy, "*L'Etourdi*," was not produced till 1653;—how then should "the Cheats of Scapin," produced

some years later, be familiar to a writer, the copy of whose works is dated 1645? But, perhaps Melodino says, prophetically, p. 179,

Not so sharp as Scapin quite.

We leave this difficulty to the author.

As a specimen of the performance, we select a few lines from the *Tears of Dido*. A subject that either in the person of this heroine, or of Ariadne, or of some other, has tempted trials of strength from several Poets.

"The rose's cup was bright with pearly
showers, (ers,

And sweet the dawn in Flora's fragrant bow-
My lively joys Aurora's blush awoke,
And all was gladness, 'till the spell was broke.
The flowers now lose their lustre and per-
fume,

And sickening Nature fades in general gloom

"Pitch'd from its native rock, the flattering
rill (to fill;

Leaped through green shrubs, thy mirror clear
And lull thee in my arms, in soft repose;
Now swollen, and hoarse, its brawling torrent
flows. (plane,

Midst the broad boughs of yon unbrageous
The sweetest warbler trills her saddest strain;
And calls thee back, ungrateful! all reprove
That bosom steel'd against remorse or love.
So through the vale deluded Echo moans;
The frowning flinty cliff repels her groans.

If the sad memory of my wrongs could fail
To rouse avenging Carthage to assail

Thy hated race, and write to future times,
In characters of blood, thy ruthless crimes;
The sea, the earth, all elements will meet
To wreak my vengeance, and thy schemes
defeat!

Should all forsake me; monster, in thy heart
A stern tormentor still shall take my part!

Fly where thou wilt, thy torturing guilt shall
tear

That recreant breast with horrible despair!

Truth, Love, Revenge——"

Here floods of bitter woe
Choke her weak voice, her throbbing breast
o'erflow; (check
And grief too strong for utterance—the pale
Of weeping Beauty must in silence speak.

Less fair, from wintry weeds, the lilled spring,
When April's earliest dawn, with tender wing,
Sows the fresh lawn with pearls: less lovely
glows,

On emerald stem, the snowy virgin rose.

"Snowy Rose"? was the white
rose a favourite at Carthage? It is
amusing to compare the flatteries of
Poets to their Mistresses by means of
this flower. Gay's pretty ode is well
known. Mr. Lawson presents us with
another, from a Spanish author.

THE ROSE.

FRESH rose! Sweet princess of the flowery
prime! [rime,

June's earliest pride! So may no blighting
Or sultry South-wind violate thy bloom!

So may'st thou even my charmer's hand enjoy!
Blush by her cheek, with aromatic sigh;

And, throned in golden tresses, breathe
perfume,

As my warm tears thy ruby chalice keeps!

Ah! should she touch it, with ambrosial lips,
How sweet those tears! How exquisite my
doom!

Martinez de la Plaza.

The present History of the World
gives a sanction to moral reflection on
the emptiness of human wishes, and the
mutability of power. Melodino finds
this truth expressed in the emblems
usually attendant on Royalty. He thus
moralizes on

THE REGALIA.

1.

Poise this proud *Sceptre*, ponderous Rod!
What marvel if the gilded fraud
Oppress the wavering arm?
Of cumbrous dignity the glare
Wakes pity; though the vulgar stare
With wonder and alarm.

2.

This lofty *Diadem* (which beams,
Like orient Sun that glory streams
Around the empurpled skies),
Is all one blaze of gems, 'tis true,
But, while it blazes, scorches too
The furrowed brow it ties.

3.

This cruel consecrated *Steel*
Which mortal sway compels to feel,
(*Stern* ensign of command!)
With venom'd point is apt to wound
Its owner, ere, with triumph crown'd,
It scourge the hostile band.

4.

From him who wears the triple crown
To the poor starving wretch, look down;
Lo! all are doomed to moan!
If he who hopes is ever cross'd;
If what is won be quickly lost;
Say, what can mortals own?

5.

One *has been* and one *is to be*!
Both airy nothings, disagree
In nothing, but a name:
And he who golden millions weighs,
More foolish Avarice betrays,
Than my poor itch for fame.

6.

Grant me, kind Heaven! a fortune mild,
(Not foaming high, nor dashing wild)
In calm Oblivion's shade!
From lawless Insolence secure;
Where Peace and Labour guard the door;
By no reverse dismayed!
And oh! let all my course of life be free
To guide my steps unerringly to thee.

Arabia; a Poem, with notes: to which
are added several smaller pieces. By
Johnson Grant, M. A. 12mo. price 5s.
Hatchard, London, 1815.

Arabia is a subject for a descriptive
epic. Twenty four books were not ill
occupied with a country which is not
only distinguished by its natural pro-
ductions, but by its situation in relation
to other countries, and by the variety
of uncommon events of which it has
been the scene. True it is, that such
an undertaking would require an ex-
tensive acquaintance with its history,
with that of the different tribes by which
it is inhabited, with their manners as
derived from their fathers, and as mo-
dified by locality and climate. But the
poet who was fully instructed in these
particulars, by choosing a favourable
period of time for his operations, might
furnish as rich a gratification, as his
art could manage, or his reader could
desire.

The history of this Peninsula, though
comparatively unknown to us, is not
wholly concealed, from before the days
of Ishmael, whose posterity contributed
to augment its population. The "wild-
ass man" became a head and ruler

among them; and many tribes to this day, derive their descent from him.—Arabia saw the chosen tribes pass the Red Sea; saw the thunders and lightning at Sinai; saw the people wander in the desert; and, in later times, Arabia saw the prophet seclude himself on the scarcely accessible mountain, and mounted on *el-Borak*, take those successive journeys from earth to heaven, which more than stagger the faith of cool calculators of distance, time, place, and possibility, Arabia, then, is the land of vision, and furnishes a writer with ample opportunities for exercising his faculty of sight, natural, or acquired. He may look from Pisgah, and behold Lebanon, he may look from *Gebel-Nor*, or the mountain of light, where the prophet received his first revelation, and from thence neither the seventh, nor the seventy-thousandth heaven is beyond his ken.

At either extremity the cities of Jerusalem and Mecca, the *Saharah Allah*, or *Divine Rock*, or the well *Zemzem*, always understood to furnish water to the fountain of the *Saharah*—though differing in taste, in temperature, and in medical qualities, and though its passage is concealed, nor can any conceive how it arrives there—with the black stone, once the most splendid of earthly brilliants—these, and a thousand other particulars, furnish an inexhaustible fund for diversity. Nothing can be more melancholy than the Dead Sea; nothing more exhilarating than the Gardens of Damascus.

Mr. Grant has attempted this subject; but he has not followed it to its extent. He *jumps*, as well geographically, as chronologically; and rather affords a specimen, than accomplishes a work. He appears to be sufficiently acquainted with his subject to perceive its difficulties; but the wandering tribes have eluded him; they dwell deep in the desert: Arabia is not conquered, by him. The learning and science; the cruelty and tyranny, the magnificence and poverty, the fertility and waste, the insolence and subjugation—in short, the extremes of Arabia are far too widely separated to appear in a form so concise. We must, nevertheless, acknow-

ledge that his lines are not destitute of vigour; and that his descriptions coincide with his subject. We must try him, by what he has done: he has begun the subject: who shall exhaust it? He thus describes the miracle at Horeb:

Heard ye yon wail round Horeb's arid base,
The morn'ring of a proud, infuriate race!
Near the tall crag their guide's commanding
form [the storm;
Stands with stern brow—the pow'r that quells
His bold red smites the mountain's bliny side;
Down the parch'd vale th' obedient waters
glide, [ranks
Where, mad with fever'd thirst, promiscuous
Hail the new stream, and crowd its fresh'ning
banks; [hestows,
Fresh'ning—For He, whose might the boon
Speaks, and the desert blossoms as the rose;
Thus swift the silver tide, by breezes fann'd,
And edged with verdure, sweeps along the
sand;
While flow'rets, crush'd like infants of a day,
Just start to light, and bloom to pass away.

Life's vain distinctions lost as in the grave,
Headlong all Israel seeks the swelling wave;
And pow'r and weakness, indigence and
wealth, [health;
Commingle, pant to catch th' advancing
There the proud tribe-chief to the margin
stoops; [scoops
Here, while with hollow'd hand some cripple
The beverage cool, nor gemm'd nor vine-
froth'd bowl
Seems half so grateful to his sated soul.

Thus sun-parch'd Mynians at Tritonia
rush'd, [gush'd;
To quaff the torrents from the cleft that
Thus earliest bees, invited o'er the plain
By some soft morn, and questing sweets in
vain, [bowers,
Ere spring hath hung her blossoms on the
Swarm round the lonely violet's opening
flowers.

As press'd th' exulting throngs with fran-
zied haste, [placed;
The timorous yield, the feeble are dis-
Till columns blending from each adverse
brink,
Contend, all raging at the wave to drink;
Yet Mercy, stretching from the foremost
bauds,

Yields the full helmet to the mother's hands;
Whose yearning love her own parch'd lip de-
nies,

To hush her fainting cherub's moaning cries.

The writer has profited by his acquaintance with the picture of Poussin, representing this subject: but, his allusion to the Myniaus and Tritonis, will not be generally understood by his readers. As a contrast to the supply of water, we select Mr. G's. description of a parching meteor; in which, of course, he has availed himself of Bruce's narrative; there are others, sufficiently authentic for a Poet's use, which are furnished by independent authorities, native and foreign.

But O for those whom Kamsin's fiery
breath, [death,
With desolation charg'd and wing'd with
O'ertakes in terrors! Prompt, at Heav'n's
behest,

A pale blush swells and reddens in the west;
Instant the troop, all prostrate on the plain,
Waiting its wrath, the stifling breath re-
strain—

It comes with fell, undeviating force,
And sweeps the desert, with'ring in its course.
Fades the green herb; each bird deserts the
sky; (cry:

And man and beast send forth th' unheeded
Yet brief their torments; that consuming
flame (frame.—

Dries life's fresh springs, and shrivels every
The blast is gone; the pestilence hath fled;
But ranks on ranks are mingled with the dead.
And rests, proud infidel! th' impulsive cause,
(Nature thine idol,) in her chance-formed
laws?

No; that dark angel whose avenging rod
Silenc'd th' Assyrian menacer of God,
The same dread pow'r pursues his viewless
path,
Still, still a flame of fire, a minister of wrath.

Yet all one desert rude, one wild unblest,
Have Ishmael's clans their plain thus long
possess'd? [vale

No! many a pleasant spot and bdellium
There loads with rich perfumes the lug'ring
gale.

Where Yemen's mountains ward th' intenser
beams, (streams,
And fling from beetling cliffs their headlong

Luxuriant verdure on each bank to pour,
And scatter freshness, speeding to the shore;
Sweet fruitage, Mocha, thy palmettoes shed,
With Saana's uplands, to the day-star spread;
There the round tamarind, and acacia light,
Start from their rocks, and quaff the dews of
night; (arms,

Beneath the broad-leav'd plantain's fost'ring
Mimosa hides her feminine alarms;
And gay globe-amaraunths "yield their goodly
smell,"

And opening lillies shake the pensive bell;
The clust'ring vine and od'rous nard are
there;

And Plenty, liberal, waves her golden hair.

Very distinct from the parched deserts of Arabia are the meadows of the "Green Island," long may everlasting verdure distinguish the fields of Britain; and perhaps, they are not less favourable to a Poet; his readers, at least, have the choice of being able, in an hour's walk, to ascertain whether his descriptions be accurate; and in order to bring this to the test, we select a Sonnet which our readers may, at their pleasure, compare with the original. There is another on Horusey Church.

HORNSEY.

No! 'tis not, Horasey, thy sweet, cow'ring
vale, (hide;
Which guardian swells from prying wand'rer
'Tis not thy villas, deck'd in Nature's pride,
And screen'd by Muswell from the North's
rude gale; (pale,

'Tis not thy grass-walks, or thy willow's
That drink, with pendent boughs, the lam-
bent tide, (glide

Whose calm, clear waters, soft as Siloah's
In silence, undisturb'd by oar or sail:

'Tis not these charms my lug'ring steps de-
tain, [strel's lay;

Though themes for artist's gaze, for min-
Far other bonds have clasp'd the secret chain
That holds me with more than tyrant's
sway:

Worth, truth, simplicity—a timorous train,
Fled from the crowd, like wood-nymphs, o'er
the plain.

The New River, which winds calmly
through this romantic village, and which
no barges are permitted to navigate, hav-
ing its borders tastefully decked with over-

hanging trees, arbour seats, and green sloping banks, interspersed with wooden bridges, which span the stream—possesses all the grace and beauty of a natural current.—The author during one winter walked to Hornsey-church, from the remotest point in London, a distance of nearly eight miles; which he retraced, after performing double duty. It was his custom, in summer, to assemble the charity-children between the services, for examination, in the church-yard; to both which circumstances these sonnets allude.

An Essay to Illustrate the Rights of the Poor, by Law: being a Commentary on the Practice of Suing in forma pauperis. By W. Minchin, Esq. 8vo. Price 5s. Dunn. London. 1815.

THAT the System of Law in most nations of Europe is very complex, cannot be denied: that this is a great misfortune to a country, is equally acknowledged, yet the remedy has hitherto escaped the researches of all who have attempted to discover it. The case has been repeatedly considered; and ingenuity has not been wanting in those who were willing to contribute assistance to so good a work; but ingenuity and diligence have been baffled; inasmuch that when Rousseau, and others, as is well known, have made it a question, whether the savage state is not more favourable to man than the civilized? the argument has mainly turned on the intricacies and vexations of law-proceedings. Others, have praised the rapid, and instantaneous administration of law in Turkey, and under Mahometan dominion in general; they acknowledge that such summary decisions may sometimes be wrong, and contrary to justice; but, say they, the banishment of all false hopes, of all lingering delays, the saving of expences, of trouble, of mortification, in the end, more than compensate the chance of error; and after all, the chance that the decision is right, is more than equal to the chance that it is wrong.—But,

Those who have paid any attention to the study of Mahometan law, know that it contains a thousand niceties, and is as much governed by previous cases, as our own, on questions of large property.

They know that the descent and division of property is intricate; and that losers complain as much, in the countries under its sway, as elsewhere. Where there is no property, indeed, there is no need of laws to direct its distribution; and this is the freedom of savages, from suits; but, property, and regulations of that property go together; they cannot be separated. The ingenuity of the merchant, of the manufacturer, of the mechanic, of the artist in every branch, gives rise to the ingenuity of the lawyer; and when this ingenuity is called into exercise to meet knavery, it is not always laid aside when it should meet integrity.

The work before us, contains very terrible proofs of the perverted talents of mankind: some without law, some against the law, and some by means of the law. Redress is not easily obtained: it is not even easily imagined: for the ignorance of some clients, the self-conceit of others, the perverseness of others, and the unwillingness of all to be disappointed, where interest is concerned, perplex the most honest and able lawyer, very often beyond his patience, and (except professionally) beyond his bearing.

These are not reasons why a reformation should not take place; or why a remedy should not be sought out. We approve highly of the institution of minor Courts for the adjustment and recovery of small debts; but, the plan of this writer takes a bolder flight. He purposes no less than

If thought expedient, a Court might be instituted for the express purpose of considering cases wherein paupers are interested, or such cases might be referred to one or all of the Courts proportionably, according to the state of public business in each court; in which case the Court of Exchequer would probably be found to possess the most leisure for considering such cases. Or, one Judge of each court might be effectual, either to sit collectively, or individually, as occasion might require, and leisure admit. And from that decision an appeal might lay to a superior court; probably that would be preferred out of which the process issued.

In country cases, Barristers might be locally vested with authority to consider the petitions of paupers, and upon hearing evi-

dence, to report thereon.—and in manner before stated an order of court might issue: this would afford far more conclusive evidence of the poverty, than the sole affidavit of the pauper, as is the present practice. the pauper, forswearing himself would be liable to the penalties of perjury; and the report would be the basis upon which his pretensions would be established. Cases being thus submitted and reported on, much litigation encouraged collusively at present, by private aid, would be effectually restrained, and justice would be promoted. The court or courts might be authorised to certify the necessity and nature of proofs, and might issue orders to send for witnesses, and command the production of records or office copies; the costs and expence whereof, upon shewing such order to the treasurer, might be paid out of the fund: as well as the legal stamp duties and all official fees.—at present it is wholly impossible for such evidence to be obtained, in cases where the expence cannot be paid.

In all cases of success, on the part of a Pauper suing for his rights, it might be made a rule of the establishment that such suitor should contribute to the fund proportionably to the acquisition gained: it might be also advisable, in order to protect the pauper's antagonist, against vexatious costs, that the treasurer or some other officer of the establishment should give security for costs by entering into a recognizance in the same manner as at present the rules of court require the pauper to do and this would prevent imposition and embarrassment.

In many instances, it would be found that upon a favourable report of the pauper's right, his opponent would be induced to compromise or relinquish the contest: or to court a termination of the dispute by submitting to an award upon arbitration, which is a mode of adjustment frequently found beneficial in ordinary instances of dispute. Numerous cases would thus be decided, satisfactorily to the parties concerned, with less profit to the lawyer, less fees to council, and less expence to the unsuccessful litigant; but substantial justice would effectually be attained, and much evil obviated.—Parochial burdens would be considerably lessened by a restoration of property to the right owners, who are not unfrequently objects of charity: crimes would diminish because right would relieve necessity; and those to whom justice would be administered would in some instances be enabled to contribute to the relief of others; many of the public

receptacles for insane and needy persons, would have fewer applicants and inmates, and the unhappy who are entitled to the benefits of such institutions, would have the opportunity of seeking redress against abuses, for which they have at present no remedy, because no means legally to seek it. The right to charitable donations by bequest, might be maintained by the legitimate aid of charity: and poor defendants at law, in custody for debt, would be enabled to maintain or defend causes, in suffering non-suits or judgments to pass against them.

All these are excellent objects, surely if they be attainable.

Mr. M. thinks the Society for the discharge of Persons imprisoned for Small Debts, might serve as a model for a society which should propose the seeing right and justice done to persons having small means—or no means, at all, of recovering their rights, being deterred by the expences now attending suits at law. It is impossible not to commend the benevolence of the writer: his intention is most laudable; but the practicability of his scheme, is a question far beyond our determination. After all, the necessary inquiries must be made, and the necessary processes be pursued by fallible men; and who will warrant that at all times such officers shall be honest, intelligent, learned, and conscientious? The present generation may be all this; but where is the institution that does not degenerate?

Observations on the Laws relating to Private Lunatic Asylums, and particularly on a Bill for their Alteration, which passed the House of Commons in 1814. 8vo. pp. 112. Conder. London. 1816.

The disease commonly termed Lunacy, has at all times embarrassed the Faculty, by the anomalies it presents. Assuming a thousand different forms, and extremely perplexing in them all, it eludes ordinary practice; and too frequently baffles all the skill of the most judicious and even of those who have made the disease their special study.

In consequence of much mal-treatment which had been practiced in houses of reception for insane Patients, Parliament some years ago interfered, and

made salutary regulations on the subject. Again report has affirmed; that these regulations were insufficient, and that much cruelty was tolerated, and much neglect was suffered by the patients, taken generally.

The House of Commons appointed a Committee, whose opinion distressingly confirmed what had been asserted, and justified the necessity for a new law.

The present appeal to the public, is intended to shew that regulations hastily adopted on this matter, overshoot their mark: that by intending to do much good, they may do much harm. It appears to be the work of an experienced person, and while we regret exceedingly, the necessity for an increased number of such receptacles, we cannot but agree in recommending great caution, when enactments are to possess the power of law, and to be binding on person and property. Says our author,

But by far the most important change in relation to the licences, is, that under the intended Act, they were to have been granted at the discretion, that is, at the will of the Commissioners and Justices, in their respective jurisdictions. Whatever may be the policy of this regulation in reference to future establishments, of which I shall presently speak, nothing can be more flagrantly unjust, than that it should extend to those already existing. That the value of property which has had large sums expended on its improvement, in the confidence of that security which the laws profess to afford, should be made to depend on the discretion of any individuals whatever! That men, who, trusting to those promises of freedom, which the British Constitution gives to all, have spared no cost in their education, and have devoted their whole lives not unsuccessfully, to the cure, and care, of Lunatics, should at length be obliged to bow to men, at least not more than their equals, and ask permission to continue the exercise of their professions! That gentlemen, who have for years been famed for their high intellectual attainments, their general humanity and philanthropy, and their extensive usefulness, should be ordered to ask for a Licence to continue to exercise that intelligence, humanity, and philanthropy, and to increase that usefulness, are great insults and injuries.

Other laws have been framed for the regulation of professions, scarcely less important to our lives and properties, than the one under consideration; such as those

which relate to Attornies, and Apothecaries. In those instances, the Legislature was so cautious not to infringe, on the rights of those who had expended their property, or devoted their lives, under the sanction of former laws, that in each case it left them, wholly unaffected by the new restrictions. But by this Bill, the rights and properties of all subject to it, whether old or young, criminal or innocent, without even an examination, are consigned to the simple absolute disposal of a few licensers. It gives no trial, that the suspected might prove himself innocent; no security, to merit above suspicion. The wisest and the best, might perhaps hope, they could not ensure a licence. An unjust prejudice, private enmity, an under-hand malicious intrigue, or in the country a game quarrel, where no opportunity would be given to remove or counteract it, might at any time, be sufficient to deprive him of that, which was to be granted only at the mere will, and pleasure, of a few individuals. . . .

I think the first licence to be granted for any house, should be granted at discretion, and that in case of any intended new building, the plan should be licensed. No person should, in future, begin to superintend a Lunatic Asylum, unless he had previously taken a regular degree in medicine, at some University, or was a member of the College of Physicians, or of the College of Surgeons, or had undergone an examination of his qualifications, by some competent judges.

The licence, should in all cases be secure, that no expenditure of money or time, might from the uncertainty of its advantage, be spared, in the improvement of the conveniences of the Asylum, and of the knowledge of its master. The visits to the Asylum should be more frequent, and reports be strictly required from the visitors, and the censures, when necessary, should be published in such a way, as to make them generally known. If the censure should be unavailing, there should be an official report from visitors to the Chancellor, who would, on examination of the parties, make such order, as might be just and necessary. If the visitors should judge any individual to be improperly confined, they might make an immediate report to the Chancellor, who might require an answer or explanation, from the keeper, within such time, as, according to the distance, he might judge right. If such answer should be unsatisfactory, he might require the production of the Lunatic, and issue such order thereupon, as might be necessary.

Map of England and Wales. The Result of fifteen Years' labour. Dedicated by Permission to H. R. H. the Prince Regent, &c. on eight large sheets. By A. Arrowsmith. 1815.

This is one of the most considerable Maps that we ever have had under our inspection. The scale of it is one inch to three miles, so that it shews every road, place, town, and village, with great distinctness. It usually also shews the shape of each correctly; and affords an opportunity of tracing any route, either accomplished or intended. We pay very little attention to the nicety mentioned by Mr. Arrowsmith, of obtaining the proportionate areas of the counties, by the weight of the paper occupied by each, though we know that Long employed that mode to obtain the proportion between the land and water on the Terraqueous Globe:—But we must be allowed to say, that the face of the country, the situations, and even the forms of the mountains, the courses of the rivers, the extent of the flat country, and the general air and appearance of the whole, present a more complete picture of this part of the island, than we have before inspected. This has been too much overlooked by Geographers, who, satisfied with marking the situations of places, as well as they could, paid little attention to other particulars.

Mr. A. has carefully explained, in spare places of his Map, the principle on which it is constructed; and he has drawn out a list of the Counties, with their contents, in square Statute Miles, each of 640 Acres. It is somewhat singular, that though the aggregates of several calculations, some of them made for public service, agree very nearly, as to the entire contents of the Kingdom, yet the proportion which each County bears to the whole, and to its neighbours, rarely coincides. The probability is, that hills, and mountains, with other varieties of form, are differently calculated by different persons; and that they occasionally, even mislead the judgment of Surveyors, and Engineers engaged in their labours. The whole contents of England are 50,533

square statute miles, by this Map. The contents of Wales are 7,427 square statute miles. The Isle of Man contains 226 square miles.

Late years have afforded great assistance towards the execution of a work so laborious; not only the coast has been surveyed, but the interior has been laid down by a series of triangles; and calculations made, at the national expence. We presume that Mr. A. has benefited greatly by these truly noble works.

They have occupied many years' labours of professional men, of the first talents, and the highest respectability; whose accuracy cannot but tend to the advance and establishment of science.

It gives us pleasure, on this opportunity, to report, that a Map, representing the strata of the island, that has long been expected, is at length on the point of appearing; so that between the labours of Messrs. Smith and Carey in representing the conformation and riches of England, the mines, clays, &c. below ground, and Mr. Arrowsmith's representation of the mountains, plains, parks, roads, &c. above ground, we may be able to form a correct notion of what Old England really is.

It would be improper to conclude this article without hinting at the extensive divisions of Country presented in this Map. It appears as if either several islands had been united to form one; or as if the sea had, at some ancient period, made great inroads on the land, and swept away vast quantities in one desolating ruin. But, this we must leave to Geologists of leisure.

It has been said, that if certain famous men of learning, the glory of Antiquity, were to revisit this world, they would see, in modern improvements of science, most incredible wonders. Perhaps, there is scarcely any thing in which that remark would be so strictly verified, as in the Graphic arts. Ptolemy, Hipparchus, Chiron, and even Archimedes, would want words in which to express their delight at the publication of a Map like the present, at a moderate rate, for the supply of the Public. Our readers will determine for themselves, whether such advantages may not be at once an occasion of self-congratulation, and of national pride.

Four Dissertations, Moral and Religious, addressed to the rising Generation. On Covetousness; on Hypocrisy; on the Prosperity of Men in this World; on Continuance in Well-doing. Svo. Nichols and Co. London. 1815.

Sensible Essays on important subjects; composed, apparently, for public delivery; but quite as proper in their present form. The same hand would, probably, have given additional value to them by consulting the force of contrast. Covetousness should have been opposed to Prodigality; and a *fair* Estimate of the condition of men in the world, generally, would have tended much to check and moderate that repining disposition, which is in itself, no small evil, and *sin*. We should not have expected in a sensible writer, the common misnomer of "*Charity*," as the opposite to Covetousness; and we are not pleased with him for admitting the notion, or *possibility* of planetary influence. It is true, that, "He who hath once suffered his passion to gain the ascendant, is as one out of his own power, and *under the influence of an evil planet*:" but, the truth might have been better expressed by another metaphor. That these are inadvertencies, the general tenor of the writer's remarks sufficiently prove. He observes, very justly,

The distinction between the motives on which men act, is of the utmost consequence. To instance in a few particulars: Vanity may build and endow an hospital, as well as Charity. The action is the same, but how different are the motives! The one directs its views to the flattering prospects of grandeur and fame; the other aims at nothing but the removal or diminution of human misery; the relief of those who seem to be marked out as the martyrs of a cruel and persecuting destiny, or have yielded themselves the victims of yet more cruel and destructive vices. Without the power to relieve one single individual, this person is warmed with the most benevolent affections; but cold and spiritless, selfish and unfriendly, would the other be, though a thousand proud and princely monuments should record his munificence. In like manner, we may perform other actions good and commendable in themselves, without deserving the least praise or commendation; as when we are

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temperate, not because it is befitting our nature and state, or because God has enjoined it, but merely on account of some particular antipathies, or in favour of a weak constitution; when we are just for reputation; frugal and diligent for the sake of wealth; and devout to be seen of men. All these acts are totally void of worth, as proceeding from indirect aims and oblique regards, without any reference to religious principle.

These distinctions are properly made, and properly placed: the following exhortations to stand forward in good, is never out of season; and manifests not only a pious mind, but a mind enlightened by study, and observation of mankind.

Is it not the height of folly for a good man to become accessory to the general depravity merely for want of heart to oppose it? If we would have goodness maintain its ground, if we would not see it supplanted and extirpated, we must openly take its part: we must stand up for it against the many and the mighty, who by their interest, and authority, and example endeavour to discourage and disgrace it. It is not a shy reservedness, it is not invisible thoughts, or affections of heart, a tacit or timorous assent to its worth and excellence, an inward and secret veneration for it, that will bring virtue into request and vogue. No! To accomplish this, all good men must appear to be engaged on its side, must unite their scattered forces, that the visible succour and countenance of numbers may add weight to their cause; as the justness of their cause will add weight to their numbers. Certainly, if any thing can bring about a reformation and amendment of the world (without which even its present prosperity cannot subsist), it must be the resolute concurrence of good men to avow virtue in the face of it, to honour the profession and practice of it, by such a frank and open avowal.

And how can a man better deserve of his country, than by concurring to stop the progress of sin; to prevent the spreading of its infection, and the infliction of those severe judgments which overgrown villainy and triumphant wickedness will derive upon it?

How can we better deserve of posterity, than by providing every security of virtue now; than by seasoning the minds of our contemporaries with those excellent principles which will be transmitted with advantage to future generations?

How much are we ourselves indebted to the wisdom and spirit of our fore-fathers, who, in spite of the reproaches and calumnies of their adversaries, undertook and accomplished (with the blessing of God) the

great work of reforming religion when deeply corrupted, and of reviving liberty when almost extinguished? The common interests of both demanded the public profession of their sentiments; it was dangerous to give it, but they gave it frankly and freely; far from dissembling their piety or smothering their conscience, to humour those who had neither.

Utility; or, Sketches of Domestic Education. 12mo. Darton and Co London. 1815.

Domestic Pleasures; or, the Happy Fire-Side. By F. B. Vaux. Darton and Co. London. 1816.

Books of instruction for children multiply so rapidly, that we can do little more than announce them. These are among the vehicles of information which propose to infuse knowledge without forms and system. Whether they do not, in fact, require more knowledge for the purpose of explaining what they contain, than falls to the share of most parents, is doubtful. Children who can understand the terms necessarily employed in such works, may be safely entrusted with studies under the acknowledged name of studies. In the mean while, if these efforts prepare the mind, or even if they contribute to instruct the instructresses, they accomplish a valuable purpose, and are by no means without their use to the rising generation, for which they are intended.

A Guide to the Reading and Study of the Holy Scriptures, by Augustus Herman Franck, A. M. with the Life of the Author: by W. Jaques. Second edition. 12mo. price 5s. 6d. Burton and Co. London. 1815.

This work was valuable, and would continue to be very valuable, if so many excellent critics had not flourished since the days of the author, and so many sources of additional instruction had not been opened, in the course of the last and present centuries. The principles on which it is composed are general, and not restricted to Germany; yet, circumstances prevent the English reader from

deriving all the benefit from it which the author intended for his countrymen. The perpetual reference to German writers on particular subjects, where they are treated on at large, is little other than a constant cause of mortification to the English reader, who is tantalized by the mention of works which he can never hope to obtain. The present translator has endeavoured to remedy this; and he has remedied it, in a great degree; still, however, we feel the want of an English work of the kind; and we heartily wish for one.

We know that the Editor of Calmet was strongly urged to the compilation of a *Bibliotheca Sacra*; and that materials for such a work have been in part collected by other hands. Nothing, however, has appeared; and now, the necessity of better acquaintance with various learned works published on the Continent, which have long been prohibited, by circumstances, is revived, with more than former influence.

This little volume is useful and acceptable, as an assistance. It contains much that is profitable for Scripture students; and in a small compass.—Though it is not all we wish for, it well deserves a favourable reception, and the Editor is entitled to the thanks of the religious world. There is at present an extensive desire for Scriptural information, and to direct this in the right channel, is no small service to Truth. The addition of the Life of Professor Franck, is acceptable; but, after all, the list of English Books annexed, is the most valuable part of the volume.

The Speech of Charles Phillips, Esq. in the Court of Common Pleas, Dublin, in the Case of Guthrie versus Sterne, for Adultery; with an introduction by Rev. H. G. White. Price 1s. 6d. Asperne, London. 1816.

Nothing can compensate the calamities attendant on Adultery; and shame pronounced by the law, ought, perhaps, to be added to that very incompetent punishment, a pecuniary mulct. There seems to be somewhat of a disposition to lay aside the use of the pillory, but

whether it might not be reserved for cases like the present would well deserve consideration. The person exposed is *William Peter Barker Dunstanville Sterne*. One would think, says the Counsel, he had names enough, without adding to them the title of ADULTERER." As the affair has made a great noise in Ireland, where this said Mr. Adulterer Sterne, lived in a flashy style, and sported the title of *Esquire*, there is no inducement to enlarge on it. The Counsel has done his utmost to rouse the feelings of the Jury, (who awarded 5,000*l.* damages) but, perhaps nothing in his speech is so truly eloquent, as a few words read by him from his brief.

The fugitives were traced successively to Kildare, to Carlow, to Waterford, Milford Haven, on through Wales, and finally to Ilfracombe, in Devonshire, where the clue was lost. I am glad that, in this route and restless of their guilt, as the crime was foreign to the soil, they did not make that soil the scene of its habitation. I will not follow them through this joyless journey, nor brand by my record the unconscious scenes of its pollution. But philosophy never taught, the pulpit never enforced, a more imperative morality than the itinerary of that accursed tour promulgates. Oh! if there be a maid or matron in this island, balancing between the alternative of virtue and of crime, trembling between the hell of the seducer and the adulterer, and the heaven of the parental and the nuptial home, let her pause upon this one out of the many horrors I could depict, and be converted. I will give you the relation in the very words of my brief; I cannot improve upon the simplicity of the recital:

"On the 7th of July they arrived at Milford; the captain of the packet dined with them, and was astonished at the magnificence of her dress. (Poor wretch! she was decked and adorned for the sacrifice.) The next day they dined alone. Towards evening, the housemaid, passing near their chamber, heard Mr. Sterne SCOLDING and, apparently, BEATING her. In a short time after, Mrs. Guthrie rushed out of her chamber into the drawing room, and throwing herself in agony upon the sofa, she exclaimed, 'Oh! what an unhappy wretch I am; I left my home, where I was happy, too happy, seduced by a man who has deceived me. My poor husband! my dear children! Oh! if they would even let my little William live with me, it would be some consolation to my broken heart.'"

The Introduction by Rev. Mr. White, enlarges on the immorality of the crime,

in just and indignant terms:—Is there no ecclesiastical punishment for this offence against religion, as well as against common humanity to which resource might be had, in *extra* cases?

Hints from an Invalid Mother to her Daughter, on subjects connected with moral and religious improvement in the conduct of life, in various relations, by Anna Williams. 8vo. price 4s. Hatchard, London.

The title fully expresses the contents and purport of this work; which is formed by a series of letters on important subjects. They are short, but sensible. They are religious, and manifest an experience of life, combined with Christian feeling. They may guard the docile female from evils which all have reason to dread. They refer principally to the management of time—of studies—of the mind—of accomplishments; as music, reading, writing, public amusements—on the cultivation of rural pleasures—on habits of exaggeration—on patience—on the single state, the conjugal state, and the parental state. The advice is generally good; and whoever conforms to it, will certainly avoid grosser faults, and escape from the heavier evils of life, so far as prudence and piety can govern; which it were to be wished, should be always and effectually; but Providence, which has other purposes in view, and uses the vicissitudes of this life as a school of education for a better, suffers the most virtuous intention to be disappointed, and the most virtuous characters to be afflicted. Hence the trials, and hence the supports of Faith, as well as of Patience; of Hope, as well as of Charity.

LITERARY REGISTER.

Authors, Editors, and Publishers, are particularly requested to forward to the Literary Panorama Office, post paid, the titles, prices, and other particulars of works in hand, or published, for insertion in this department of the work.

WORKS ANNOUNCED FOR PUBLICATION.

BIOGRAPHY.

Mr. Meadley, author of the *Memoirs of*

Algernon Sidney and Dr. Paley, is collecting materials for a Life of John Hampden.

CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

The first number of the new and improved edition of Stephens' Greek Thesaurus will be ready for delivery in a very few days. The copies of deceased Subscribers are for sale till the 1st of March, after which the price will be raised from time to time, according to circumstances.

Proposals are in circulation for publishing by subscription, in two volumes royal quarto, a translation of the Six Books of Proclus, on the Theology of Plato; to which, a seventh book will be added, in order to supply the deficiency of another book on this subject, which was written by Proclus, but since lost; also a translation of Proclus' Elements of Theology. By Thomas Taylor; in these volumes will also be included, by the same, a translation of the Treatise of Proclus on Providence and Fate; a translation of extracts from his treatise entitled, Ten Doubts concerning Providence; and a translation of extracts from his treatise on the Subsistence of Evil; as preserved in the Bibliotheca Gr. of Fabricius. Two hundred and fifty copies only will be printed; price to subscribers five guineas.—To nonsubscribers the price will be raised. The work is in the press; and the subscription will close on the day of publication.

EDUCATION.

The Rev. William Bingley, F.L.S. has nearly ready for publication, a work in three volumes, 12mo., entitled Useful Knowledge; or a familiar and explanatory account of the various Productions, Mineral, Vegetable, and Animal, which are chiefly employed for the use of man. It is the object of this work, which will be illustrated by numerous figures, and is intended both for reference and instruction, to comprise an account of the places whence, and the manner in which the most important articles of life are procured; the various modes adopted in preparing them for use, and the peculiar purposes to which they are respectively applicable; the arrangement is such as to comprise the Minerals in the first, the Vegetables in the second, and the Animals in the third volume.

FINE ARTS.

The third part of Egypt, from Denon's celebrated work, is ready for publication. It will contain, Temples of Thebes at Kournou; the Statues of Memnon; View of Karnack, at break of day; View of Luxor; Remarkable Ancient Piansphere; Egyptian Antiquities; twenty-two Portraits of Natives. This splendid work will be comprised in twenty parts, extra large folio, price five shillings each, containing in the whole, one

hundred and ten engravings, by the first Artists.

Proposals have been circulated by Messrs. Cribb and Son, for publishing by subscription, a print of the Right Hon. John Lord Teignmouth, President of the British and Foreign Bible Society, from an original picture in his Lordship's possession, engraved by Mr. Thomas Cheesman. Proof Impressions, of which but few will be taken, 15s. Prints, 10s. 6d. The Print will be delivered to the Subscribers previous to Lady-Day next. Proofs and Prints will be delivered in the order of subscription.

Mr. E. Orme, intends publishing in Numbers, Historical, Military, and Naval Anecdotes, of personal valour and bravery, and particular incidents which occurred to Great Britain and her Allies in the last long contested war, terminating in the glorious peace of 1814. The size of this work will be an Elephant quarto, and each number embellished with four plates from drawings by the first artists.

In the press, and will be published in the course of the Spring, elegantly printed in imperial quarto, illustrated by numerous Plates of Views and other Embellishments, many of which will be coloured, so as to produce a fac-simile of the original drawings, Fragments on Landscape Gardening and Architecture, as connected with rural scenery. By H. Repton, Esq. assisted by his Son, J. Adey Repton, F.S.A.—Price Six Guineas to Subscribers.

Mr. Bowyer, of Pall Mall, is preparing for publication, under the express Patronage of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, a splendidly illustrated work on the late brilliant Campaign of Waterloo. It will be in folio, and will correspond with the illustrated record of the memorable Campaign of Moscow, Leipsic, and France, in the years 1812, and 1814; which are publishing at the present moment. The plates are from drawings made on the spot, by a distinguished Artist, consisting of views of Waterloo, Mount St. Jean, Belle Alliance, Hougoumont, Quatrebras, &c. &c. Also a view on a large scale of the Battle on the 18th June, as it appeared at 7 o'clock in the evening, when the grand charge was made on the whole of the french line: this drawing has been done under the immediate inspection of an officer who was one of the Aid-de-Camps to the most Noble the Marquis of Anglesey.

HISTORY.

Cheetham's College and Christ's Church, Manchester.—The first number of this Work may be shortly expected. It will be published in Quarto; and, it is conjectured, will not exceed six numbers, at 10s. 6d.

each: each number to contain four or five plates, engraved in the Line Manner, forming an interesting and copious History of these noble Foundations from their original to the present period. Fifty Copies only will be struck off on large paper, at 16s. each, with first impressions of the plates; and the whole will be strictly delivered according to priority of subscription.

Mr. Orme, of Bond Street, has nearly ready for publication, a work on the History of the House of Hanover, and of the Family of Brunswick; it is to be a large quarto, embellished with a map, and many engravings.

Mr. Leigh announces a work, comprising a faithful narrative of the late Revolution in France, from the landing of Bonaparte at Cannes, to his departure for St. Helena; including a connected and impartial History of the causes, progress, and termination of the Conspiracy of 1815; and particularly a most minute and circumstantial account of the memorable Victory of Waterloo, by which the deliverance of Europe was assured, and the glory of the British arms illustrated beyond all former precedent. The work is in great forwardness, the plans, &c. are in the hands of the engravers, and the whole will be completed early in January.

Mr. Mudford is printing, in royal quarto, an Historical Account of the Battle of Waterloo, illustrated by twenty engravings and a map. It is to be published in four parts, and the first will soon appear.

Mr. Southey, poet laureate, is preparing a History of the late War in Spain and Portugal, which will form two quarto volumes.

JURISPRUDENCE.

In the press, and speedily will be published, Mr. Chitty's Treatise on the Criminal Law of England, with a copious collection of Precedents, in three thick volumes royal octavo. The first volume contains the whole of the proceedings to be observed in bringing an Offender to Justice, from the first arrest to the ultimate punishment, and its incidents, with copious practical directions, not only relating to the conduct of Magistrates, but also affecting all the other stages of a Prosecution, incorporating the leading decisions, ancient as well as modern. The second volume contains Precedents of all the approved forms of Indictments and criminal Pleadings to be found in any published work on the criminal Law, as well as a great number of the most authentic MS. Precedents, with which the Author has been favoured by different friends; with copious Notes relating to every Precedent as it re-

spects the Offence, Process, Indictment, Defence, Pleadings, Evidence, Judgment, and Punishment; so as to afford a complete practical view of the mode of conducting and defending each particular prosecution. The third volume contains a most extensive collection of every description of Warrant and Commitment of an Offender, and every other Form to be adopted by a Magistrate in the course of his proceedings; also a great variety of other Forms in every state of a Prosecution. Intended to facilitate the practice in Criminal Cases.

MEDICINE AND CHIRURGERY.

Early in the Spring, Mr. T. Sheldrake will publish a Treatise on Diseased Spine, and Distorted Spine; with the details of a new method of cure, and cases to illustrate its superiority and success. Likewise, a third edition of his essays on distortion of the legs and feet of children and others; with an appendix containing upwards of sixty cases of patients that have been successfully treated between the ages of two weeks and twenty-five years.

Dr. Henning, of Bristol, author of an Inquiry into the Pathology of Scrofula, is preparing for the press a work on Pulmonary Consumption.

MISCELLANIES.

Shortly will be published, by Booth & Co. in one volume. octavo, price 8s. a concise system of Self-government, on Scriptural and Rational Principles, by the Rev. J. Edmondson, author of short sermons on important subjects.

The translation (done at Paris) of the two concluding volumes of the *Loisirs de Buonaparte*, will appear in a few days.

The author of the *Philosophy of Nature* has in the press, *Amusements in Solitude, or the Influence of Science, Literature, and the Liberal Arts, on the Conduct and Happiness of Private Life*.

Shortly will be published, by subscription, in two volumes, duodecimo, dedicated by permission, and published under the immediate patronage of their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Kent and Sussex, an Accurate Description of all the Charitable Institutions in the Metropolis and its Environs, compiled from official information. By Charles Geary. The work will contain particulars of the leading features of each Institution, with the names of the patrons, patronesses, vice-patrons, presidents, vice-presidents, treasurers, and other officers; also an account of the nature of the relief afforded, the number of individuals benefitted, the extent of its usefulness, the amount of annual receipts, and expenditure, &c. Price to subscribers 14s. To be paid on delivery.

Speedily will be published, neatly printed on a fine paper, in two volumes, a new edition, considerably improved, and corrected to the present time, being the tenth, of the *Peerage of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland*, with the extinct and forfeited Peerages, a List of their Family Names, second Titles, &c. and a Translation of their Mottoes. By John Debrett, editor of the *New Baronetage of England*.

Nearly ready for publication, a Narrative of the Demolition of the Monastery of Port Royal des Champs, including Biographical Memoirs of its latter Inhabitants. By Mary Anne Schimmelpenninck.

Mr. Wm. West, of Shaftesbury, is preparing a History of Cranborn Chace, from the reign of Henry II. to the present time; including an Inquiry into the Origin of the Chace.

Letters on the Constrained Celibacy of the Clergy of the Church of Rome, in an octavo volume, will soon be published.

A third volume of *Paris Chit Chat* is in the press, and also a new edition of the preceding volumes.

C. J. Metcalfe is preparing for the press, the translation of a Selection of the Letters of Ganganelli (Pope Clement XIV.) in one duodecimo volume; to which will be prefixed a brief sketch of his life.

Mr. Field, barrister, has in the press, in a small volume, *Shakespeare's* his own Biographer, containing particulars of the life of the poet, derived from an examination of his beautiful sonnets.

A work is preparing for publication, entitled, *Narrative of a Ten Years' Residence at the Court of Tripoli*; from the original correspondence, in the possession of the family of the late Richard Tully, Esq. the British consul; comprising authentic memoirs and anecdotes of the reigning bashaw, his family, and various persons of distinction; an account of the domestic manners of the Moors, Arabians, and Turks, &c. &c. This work will form one quarto volume, and will be embellished with several coloured plates of scenery and costume.

Gulzara, Princess of Persia; or, the Virgin Queen; collected from the original Persian, will appear in a few days, in an octavo volume.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Capt. Brown, of the Forfar militia, will soon publish, an Introduction to Conchology.

PHILOLOGY.

M. Santagnello has nearly ready for publication, a work on an entire new plan, entitled, *Italian Phraseology*, intended to serve as a companion to all grammars. It

will contain a collection of the most useful phrases, with their various constructions explained by a new method.—A series of questions and answers for the use of travellers, a collection of proverbs, and a copious glossary of the most difficult words that occur in conversation.

In the press, *A Grammar of the English Language*, by M. Laisne, Professor of Languages, in which the rules are illustrated by examples and selected from the best authors, to serve as an Introduction to M. Laisne's other works.—Also an entertaining Selection of Idioms and Phrases, peculiar to the Italian Language, ready for press.—The same for the Latin, also ready for press.

POETRY.

Mr. A. Jewitt, of Kimberworth, near Rotherham, has in the press, *Amusements of Minority*, a selection of poetical pieces, embellished with engravings on wood.

Harold the Dauntless, a poem, in two cantos, by the author of the *Bridal of Triermain*, will soon appear.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

At press, the *Principle of Population*, as affected by the Progress of Society, with a view to Moral and Political Consequences. By John Weyland, Jun. Esq. in one volume, octavo.

POLITICS.

Mr. Flindell, of Exeter, proposes to publish, in an octavo volume, the *Political Tracts of the late patriotic Francis Gregor, Esq. of Trewarthenick*, in Cornwall.

In the press, a Translation of the celebrated work of M. de Pradt, entitled, the Congress of Vienna.

THEOLOGY.

At press, the *Veracity of the Evangelists Demonstrated*, by a comparative view of their histories. Dedicated, by permission, to the Bishop of Durham. By the Rev. Robert Nares, A. M. F. R. S. &c. In 12mo. Price 8s.

Preparing for publication, the *Connection between the Sacred Writings and the Literature of Jewish and Heathen Authors*, particularly that of the Classical Ages, illustrated. By Robert Gray, D. D. prebendary of Durham and of Chichester, rector of Bishop Wearmouth, and author of the *Key to the Old Testament*, &c.

Mr. Summer's Treatise on the Being and Attributes of God, to which the premium of four hundred pounds was lately adjudged at Aberdeen, will appear in the course of a month, in two octavo volumes.

The Rev. R. Morehead is preparing a new

cond volume of Discourses on the Principles of Religious Belief.

The Rev. Reginald Heber's Bampton Lectures will soon appear, in an octavo volume.

J. T. James, Esq. student of Christ Church, Oxford, has in the press, a Journal of a Tour on the Continent, in 1813-14, in a quarto volume, with plates.

WORKS PUBLISHED.

AGRICULTURE AND RURAL ECONOMY.

Directions for preparing Manure from Peat; and Instructions for Foresters, 8vo. 2s. 6d. sewed. Directions for preparing Manure separate, 1s. 6d. sewed.

BIOGRAPHY.

The Life of James the Second, King of England, &c. collected out of Memoirs writ of his own hand, together with the king's advice to his son, and his Majesty's Will. Published by command of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, from the original Stuart manuscripts which had been carefully preserved at Rome, in the family of the pretender, and are now deposited in Carlton House. By the Rev. J. S. Clarke, L. L. B. F. R. S. Historiographer to the King, Chaplain to the Household, and Librarian to the Prince Regent. 2 vols. 4to. 6l. 6s.

The Biographical Dictionary; vol. XXV. edited by Alex. Chalmers, F. S. A. 8vo. 12s. Vol. XXVI. will be published on the 1st of March next.

A Supplement to the Memoirs of Sir Joshua Reynolds, by J. Northcote, Esq. 4to. 15s.

CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

Ovidii Metamorphoses Selectæ, with English notes, and geographical and historical questions. By the Rev. C. Bradley, A. M. 4s. 6d. bound.

Clavis Virgilianna; or, a Vocabulary of all the Words in Virgil's Bucolics, Georgics, and Æneid; in which, 1. Each word is marked with an accent, to direct the pronunciation; and its part of speech, declension, conjugation, &c. are distinguished according to grammar. 2. The several significations of each word are ascertained, as near as the nature of the English language will admit. 3. These various significations are reduced into proper classes, in a different and better manner than in any dictionary extant. Compiled out of the best authors on Virgil, by several hands, in a method entirely new; for the use of schools, and the improvement of those who have made but a small progress in the knowledge of the Latin tongue. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

EDUCATION.

Juvenile Pieces, in Prose and Verse, with Lessons for Spelling, and all the difficult words in the reading lessons alphabetically arranged, with their orthoepy in the opposite column. In the reading lessons is introduced a new and simple mark, intended to supply the defects of the common punctuation. By William Angus, A. M. teacher of English. 12mo. 2s. bound.

An introduction to Latin Reading; taken from the most approved classical authors, arranged in progressive lessons from the more easy to the more difficult rules in syntax, according to the Eton Latin Grammar, and Ruddiman's Rudiments.—Adapted to the weakest capacity by a preparation of all the lessons in quantity, etymology, and syntax. By William Ballantine. 12mo. 3s. 6d. bound.

First Lessons in Latin; consisting of selections in Latin construing, and designed as an introduction to Eutropius and Phædrus. 12mo. 2s. 6d. bound.

FINE ARTS.

Egypt; a series of Engravings exhibiting the Scenery, Antiquities, Architecture, Costume, Inhabitants, Animals, &c. of that Country, selected from the celebrated work by Vivant Denon, Baron de France, Directeur Général des Musées, &c. This Work will comprise one hundred and ten engravings, with descriptions and explanations in French and English—will be completed in twenty numbers. Part II. containing a View of Alexandria; two Views and Plan of the Temple of Hermontis; Blocks and Quarries of Granite; Geometrical Views of the Temple of Tentyris; Interior Gate of the same; Hieroglyphics. Extra large folio, 5s.

A Familiar Treatise on Perspective; in four Essays;—I. On the Theory of Vision, and the Principles of Perspective as therewith connected.—II. Elements of the Practice of Perspective, Definition and Explanation of Terms.—III. The Perspective of Shadows.—IV. On Keeping, or Aerial Perspective. By Charles Taylor. The Principles developed in this Treatise are illustrated by Fifty-one Engravings, accompanied by correct Descriptions and Familiar Explanations, complete in Five Numbers. 3s. each, or 1 vol. royal 8vo. 15s. extra boards.

GEOGRAPHY.

Practical Geography; in a series of exercises, illustrative of the geography of all the countries in the civilized world, with twenty-five coloured outline maps, and a copious appendix of the chief places. By Miss Cleobury of Nottingham. Designed for the

use of her pupils, and adapted to young persons in general. Imperial 4to. 1l. 15s.

The New Geography; or, an Introduction to Modern Geography; in question and answer: compiled from the best authorities, and containing the arrangements concluded by the congress at Vienna, in the year 1815. To which is annexed, a short epitome of ancient geography, compared with modern; with a set of miscellaneous questions. By William Jillard Hort. 18mo. 8s. bound.

HISTORY.

Symbolic Illustrations of the History of England, from the Roman Invasion to the present Time, accompanied with a narrative of the principal events; designed more particularly for the instruction of young persons. By Mary Ann Rundall, of Bath; Author of the Grammar of Sacred History. Dedicated, by permission, to H. R. H. the Princess Elizabeth, 4to. 2l. 2s.—The Third Part, separate, 15s. sewed.

The Civil and Military History of Germany, from the Landing of Gustavus to the Conclusion of the Treaty of Westphalia. By the late Francis Hare Naylor, Esq. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 8s.

MEDICINE AND CHIRURGERY.

An Inquiry into the Causes of the Motion of the Blood; with an Appendix, in which the Process of Respiration and its Connexion with the Circulation of the Blood are attempted to be elucidated. By James Carson, M. D. Physician to the Workhouse, the Fever Hospital, and the Asylum for the Pauper Lunatics, at Liverpool; and in Charge of the Military Hospital at that Place. With an engraving. 8vo. 9s.

Medico-Chirurgical Transactions, published by the Medical and Chirurgical Society of London. Volume VI. (with plates, some coloured) 1l. 1s.

MISCELLANIES.

Eidometria, or the Art of Optic Mensuration, by Col. Keatinge, 4to plates, 1l. 11s. 6d.

A Visit to Paris in 1814. By John Scott; the fourth edition, (with an Introduction to the Work, with reference to late events) 8vo, 12s. boards.

Phantasmagoria; or Monthly Picture of the Times, No. I. (to be continued monthly,) 8vo. 1s. 6d.

The Mirour for Magistrates; wherein may be seen, by examples passed in this realm, with how grievous plagues vices are punished in great princes and magistrates, and how frail and unstable worldly prosperity is founded, where fortune seemeth most highly to flourish. The present edition of these historical poems possesses the various readings of all preceding ones, with numerous illustrative notes. Edited by Joseph Haslewood, Esq. 3 vols. small 4to. 12l. 12s.

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POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Observations on the Law, relating to Private Lunatic Asylums, and particularly on a Bill for the House of Commons, in the year 1814. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

A Treatise on the Law of Scotland respecting Tithes, and the Stipends of the Parochial Clergy, with an Appendix, containing various illustrative Documents, not before published, by John Connel, Esq. Advocate, Procurator for the Church of Scotland, 3 vols. 8vo. 2l. 2s.

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THEOLOGY.

Essays on the Advantages of Revelation; the Rewards of Eternity; the Advantages of the Knowledge revealed to Mankind, concerning the Holy Spirit, &c., by the late Rev. Joseph Whiteley, M. A.; Head Master of the Free Grammar School, Leeds; and Vicar of Lastingham. 8vo. 3s. sewed.

Lectures on the Church Catechism; originally written for the private use of the Parishioners of Bainton, in the East Riding of the County of York; and now first published for the general instruction and improvement of the rising generation, by the Rev. John Bell, D. D. Rector of Bainton, 12mo. 2s. bound.

Institutes of Christian Perfection, of Macarius the Egyptian, called the Great, translated from the Greek, by Granville Penn, Esq., 8vo. 7s. 6d. boards.

TRAVELS.

The second and last volume of the *Travels* of Professor Lichtenstein in Southern Africa, with a valuable map and several plates, 1l. 16s.

Foreign Literary Gazette.

Our readers have lately seen the word *Explicit*, and its use, by writers of books; they will not be displeased with the following illustration of it.

Explicit. This word, generally used at the end of MSS. and early printed books, is a contraction of *explicitus*. The ancient books were rolls of parchment, (hence the latin word *columnæ*, and our *volume*) which were unrolled by the reader in his progress through them. When they were quite unrolled, they were of course finished; and the word *explicitus*, which properly conveyed the former sense, was afterwards used in the latter, when the books assumed a different form, to signify that they were finished.

Hence, also, other of our phrases: we say "to tell a person *explicitly*;"—to speak out *explicitly*;" meaning to signify *finally*, as the result of the whole examination, and therefore *clearly*, as shewn by the previous argument which has now reached its conclusion.

Should not *implicit* be taken in a contrary sense; for *beginning* to unroll a volume?—so we say, "*implicit faith*," i. e. a repetition of a profession of belief, *beginning* with the person who proposes the articles of faith, and accompanying him throughout. We speak of "placing *implicit* confidence in a person's judgment;" but, if any portion of our confidence, in any part of its progress, be suspended, or withheld, it is no longer *implicit* confidence: but so much confidence, only, as may consist with reserve, and hesitation. This seems to be a much better derivation of the word, than from—*entangled, infolded, or complicated*, i. e. rolled up, to which some have referred it.

We lately had occasion to present the *fac simile* of an ancient manuscript, dug up from Herculaneum; that presented a *point*, or stop, at the end of every word; and beyond all doubt, this mark greatly facilitated the reading. But, even this improvement, valuable though it be, may be carried to excess; as it certainly was, when a stop was placed at every syllable; the difficulty of knowing what syllables to join, was equal to that of knowing what syllables to separate, when all words were placed close together, without any interval between them. Of this unwise excess, the following is an instance; from the Classical Journal.

VOL. III. No. 17. Lit. Pan. N. S. Feb. 1.

Points.—Fabretti in his collection of ancient inscriptions, published at Rome in 1699, observes, that "the ancients placed Points at the end of every word; but scarcely ever at the end of a line, though sometimes after every syllable."—This is exemplified in AD. FINIBUS. OB. VENERIT. DUM. TAXAT. This singular mode was used in the third century.

It has been said that these Points were placed in Epitaphs, in order to excite sympathy and grief in the mind of the reader by these frequent pauses. But we find in Lupi (*Epitaphium Seceræ*) the following inscription, which is full of Points, without any sentiment of pity or sorrow:

IMP. CAES. M. AN. TO. NI. O.
GOR. DI. A. NO. PL. O. FE. LI. CI.
AVG. P. M. TRIB. POT. II. COS. PP.
COR. NE. LI. A. PRE. TEX. TA. TA.
IVL. NAM. PL. E. TA. TEM. E. IVS.
QVE. SVOS. ET.
DI. CI. VM.
EN. TI. AM. SV. AM.
BA. VIT.

It would have been scarcely less intelligible, had it stood, without separation,
TOTHEMPFORCAESARM.ANTONIOCORDIAN
PIOVSFORTVNATEAVGVSTVS. &c. &c.

In this mode the most ancient MSS. now extant, were written.

FRANCE.

The following is the latest Literary Intelligence from the French Metropolis; that it should partake of the politics of the times, is natural. That France will not perish for want of projectors, is certain. That France will equally abound in the steadiness and perseverance necessary to mature and establish a good plan—indeed, the best of plans, is more questionable. However, we hope the best; and now trust to "the Star" of the governing powers.

Correspondence Politique et Administrative par I. Fiercé. 8vo. Paris 1, 2, 3. 1815.

Opinion Préliminaire, sur les Finances par le Duc de Gaète. 4to. pp. 16, Paris, Oct. 1815.

Exposé d'un System de Finance, pour éteindre la dette Publique, par H. G. De lorme, l'un des François qui ont suivi le Roi en Belgique, pp. 32. Paris, Dec. 1815.

Considerations Générales sur la situation Financière. &c. de la France en 1816, par M. Ch. Ganilh, Député du Département du Cantal.

Political and Administrative Correspondence, &c. By Fievée.

Preliminary Opinion on the Finances, &c. By the Duke of Gaëta.

Exposé of a System of Finance to extinguish the National Debt, &c. By Delorme.

General Considerations on the Financial Situation of France, in 1816, &c. By Ganilh.

The French nation presents the same attitude at present that Corsica presented under the late General Paoli: he wanted troops: the Corsicans knew his necessities, and only enrolled themselves conditionally. I, said one, am willing to serve, but I have already been a soldier, and know every thing relative to the organization of an army, and I won't enlist, unless you make me a Captain.—“Well, said the General, your arguments are good, you shall be a Captain.”—Another could read and write, and demanded to be a Lieutenant: another presented claims which in his opinion merited an Ensigny. The General, instead of attacking the folly, yielded to it: he formed an army wholly composed of officers, and it is well known what brilliant exploits they performed as private soldiers. Whether France may expect such a benefit from her sons, who all aspire to be Financiers, is more than problematical. Innumerable are the pamphlets published, suggesting the crude undigested ideas of persons who in the present deplorable state of France, each fancies himself an Atlas, and capable of supporting the whole burthen on his shoulders. We have selected a few for consideration.

The first, M. Fievée, talks incessantly on England, and doubtless with justice, for he has been at London. He was then a miserable novel writer, and at an election of a member for Westminster, M. Fievée found himself nearly crushed to death in the crowd, losing his hat and one of his shoes;—and, though he could hear nothing for the clamour, and did not understand a word of English, if he could have heard, yet he went home and wrote an excellent article on the benefits of a free Constitution, and the order observed in the election of Members of Parliament. The return of the House of Bourbon to the throne of France awoke in M. Fievée higher hopes. He boldly steps forward as a Politician and Financier, and boasts to the Count de Blacas of his powers in this line, not, we suppose, that M. Fievée wishes to attribute to himself any share in that part of the Count's politics which lost his master his crown. M. Fievée continues to publish from time to time his crudities:—to render

France stable—the clergy must be re-established on the ancient footing—they must be rich, because they hold the consciences of the nation in their hands, and, if not properly respected, may alienate the affections of the people from the government, therefore their assistance must be purchased, at any price, meaning his additional agreement that Providence *shall* favour those who favour the clergy. Another plan to save and render France prosperous, is to restore the property of the Emigrants, and when the sales have passed through various hands, at different times, for the last 25 years, the emigrant shall, according to circumstances, be either replaced in the possession of his patrimony, gratuitously, or purchase it at the price paid for it at a period when a man could scarcely swear that his head was on his shoulders. As a proof of the excellence of ancient institutions, from which he derives the prosperity of England, and the facility of borrowing forty millions in a day, he quotes the Lord Mayor's coach, which, he says, the citizens of London and their children have been accustomed to witness as the very same carriage, for a series of years!! Surely, the Court of Aldermen never imagined that their clumsy state carriage would ever be adduced as proving by its antiquity the prosperity of the City of London. How much they are indebted to M. Fievée! can they do less than make him “a Citizen and Pin-maker”?

The Duke of Gaëta, rejecting the idle theories of M. Fievée, brings a long experience in matters of Finance into action. The eclat of a legitimate government, it was supposed would alone do every thing, create every thing, even *credit*. The Duke does not think so. He asserts that *credit* can only be the result of *confidence*, previously established on solid bases, therefore it was imprudent in the new government to commence in the hope of forming credit, by an operation which, to succeed, demanded unlimited credit as its base. The new situation of France promises, *in time*, a happy success: I say *in time*, for moderation is as necessary as precipitation is dangerous. Confidence, we know, is a most independent sentiment; it takes advice only of time, which distinguishes appearances from realities. In this case, men are nothing, and tried institutions every thing, because they alone afford a satisfactory guarantee, when this sentiment manifests its existence by symptoms which public opinion never mistakes;—then, and only then, a minister of ordinary talents may try to introduce, with proper circumspection, into his administration, that powerful lever,

which, by a concurrence of favourable circumstances, has become in the hands of England, a lever capable of raising the world. To lessen the pressure on the present generation, which the Duke thinks ought not to bear all the burthen, is become an indispensable duty—and among other means, he proposes the establishment of a Sinking Fund, formed from the falling in of Life Annuities, and the annual sale of part of the national forests. The Duke's abilities, and his zeal for the prosperity of France, induced him to offer his assistance to the late Minister, Baron Louis, who accepted them with seeming gratitude; but no sooner were the Duke's opinions publicly known, than they were attacked by Baron Louis's partner, M. Bricogne, with equal virulence and ignorance, which the Duke very properly exposes, and shews that M. Bricogne is like the Corsican, who would be an officer when his proper station was that of a private.

M. Delorme too offers to serve the state: his principal claim to be heard rests on his having followed the King to Ghent. His theory is credit without a base; he asserts that under a King scrupulous to fulfil his engagements, under the Empire of a Constitution, which unites the subjects to their sovereign by their representatives, his persuasion that it is possible to employ the whole of the public confidence for the benefit of the monarchy; and therefore, he proposes the creation of a paper money,—the creditors of the state, the ministers, and all officers under the crown, to take half in paper, redeemable in ten years, and bearing an interest of 4 per cent. The author is aware, that it is impossible to force paper money, and maintain its credit: no, it is to be received voluntarily, and he hopes from the patriotism of one part, and the gratitude of others for their places, that they will voluntarily receive it; as the state must be saved, and taxation is at its height. It is unnecessary to consider what respect is due to such a visionary.

M. Ganiilh consoles himself and his readers that the situation of France is not without example—that all the States of Europe, with the exception of England, have been in the same situation. As for England, he observes “she has found on the Continent, for the expenses of the war, a tribute which the most implacable conqueror would not have dared to impose upon her, and does not appear to have suffered in her prosperity. Thanks to her Commerce, she is placed in a different sphere; her industry lays the riches of the entire world under contribution, and her fortune will have no bounds

until an act of navigation shall prescribe to her thousands of vessels the same conditions which she has so long imposed on the navigation of other maritime powers.” To raise France from her ashes, the author thinks that scarcely any thing is necessary beyond the re-conquest and enslaving of St. Domingo; and he says, “Europe and the whole commercial world, cannot fail to applaud the efforts of France to recover her colonies; particularly St. Domingo, so long the source of her prosperity and her riches, and the foundation of her power. Need I add, that if this colony escapes the French people, it will be perhaps impossible to keep the engagements which they have contracted with all Europe; and who can foresee the events which would result from the concurrence of all the Powers of Europe to constrain France to the execution of her engagements, and the resistance of 25 millions of men reduced to despair.”

Thus, according to M. Ganiilh, all Europe must concur to renew the Slave Trade, under its most aggravating forms, if they wish to be paid (by a Power who boldly withstood them all, and for years held the balance of victory against them,) a paltry sum, in seven years, which our Chancellor of the Exchequer feels very little difficulty of raising in a single day, viz. 29,166,666. If this statement be true, the bitterest enemies of France cannot wish to see her in a more abject and humiliated situation.

As, however, St. Domingo is by no means the gold mine, France is certain of working, M. Ganiilh proposes a graduated tax on income, viz. those who have 4,000*l.* a year to pay one third—from 4 to 2,000*l.* per annum, one fourth—from 2 to 1,000*l.* one fifth—from 1,000*l.* to 400*l.* one sixth—from 400 to 200*l.* one seventh—from 200*l.* to 50*l.* one eighth.

Such are the visionary schemes of men who fancy themselves financiers—at a period when the government actually is obliged to have recourse to the aid of foreign troops to maintain the King on his throne! yet these wise men of Gotham think these measures practicable! measures which would endanger the safety of the government even in the happiest of times. We have devoted more space to this article than the works merit; simply with a view of shewing what, by common consent, is the present abasement of France, and the envy and admiration of England, which has survived the shock of conflicting storms, and is become the model for surrounding nations.

Expedition to Egypt.

Since the downfall of Buonaparte's tyranny, various works have been put for-

ward for publication, in which many points of his history, and his exploits, are related in a manner sufficiently different from that in which they had been given to the world under his direction. Among these has lately been published a History of the French Expedition into Egypt, by P. Martin, an engineer, and also a Member of the Commission of Arts and Sciences, in attendance on that expedition. He continued in Egypt during the whole time, and was in a situation to acquire a correct knowledge of facts.

He affirms that the *real* facts of that expedition are but little known; for hitherto no person has given a complete history of them. It was, in truth, says he, impossible to write with impartiality under the chief who had commanded it. This chief acquired, after his return, a power and a fame which silenced every man who was not deeply versed in the arts of flattery: but posterity, which has already begun, so far as relates to himself (since according to his own expressions, his political life is terminated), may, and ought to bring all his actions before the tribunal of truth. The writer, however, disclaims all intention of rendering him more odious, and relies on truth alone for destroying that illusion, by which, during fifteen years, Buonaparte beguiled the people of France. The simple narration of facts, deprived of their deceptive splendor, will be quite sufficient to enlighten those who have encouraged a wilful blindness, in favour of a man unfortunately too much celebrated. The friends of a rational liberty will be convinced, says M. Martin, by perusing this work, that Napoleon could not but endanger and ruin what his arms had achieved, as a conquest in favour of civilization.

National Schools : Patronage : Society.

We are glad to see efforts making in France to promote that most important object the spread of Education among the French people. It is at the same time moral and political; and perhaps may prove as strong a bond for the maintenance of the public Peace in Europe, as others, though devised by Sovereigns and Statesmen. We therefore, report, with pleasure, the appearance of the first Number of a work intitled *Journal d'Education*, by the Society formed in Paris for the improvement of elementary instruction. It appeared in July, 1815. The contents of this work will be formed of Reports of the sittings of the Society—papers read at such sittings—Correspondence—(from which we gather that the efforts of the Society will extend throughout France)—Proceedings

of its members, as individuals—Analysis of works published on the subject of Education—Description of Establishments founded for the purpose of Education, as well in France as in other countries; and information on the methods adopted to attain the proposed end most effectually, in such establishments.

The present Number contains a brief history of the origin and progress of this Society—A report read at the Society of Encouragement, on August 11, 1815, by Count Alexander Laborde, the principal subject of which was, the Schools established in England on the principles of Dr. Bell, and Mr. Lancaster.—A report on rules, regulations, &c.—List of Members, &c., with further remarks on the National Schools of England, extracted from the journal of a traveller in England, who had visited them.

BIBLICALS.

The Prospectus is issued of a second impression of the stereotype New Testament for distribution in France; the first edition of which, with its success, we have already announced in former numbers of our work. The price at which copies of this edition is fixed is 1 franc 50 cents. which scarcely covers the expenses of printing; Voluntary contributions continue to be received; and it is hoped that the rising generation will possess in the Scriptures a Salutary Monitor against those crimes and vices by which the memory of their forefathers is so indelibly stained.

GERMANY.

Editions of the Bible.

From the year 1455 to 1487, there were printed *twenty-two* different editions of the Bible in Latin; and from 1462 to 1490 *thirteen* editions in the German language. Soon after these dates, the sacred volume was freely and abundantly dispersed among most nations of Europe.

Baron Charles Hildebrand of Canstein, caused to be cast in 1712, such a number of types, that all the pages of the Bible might be kept *set up*, in composition, at the same time, for a permanency. His *Biblical Establishment*, formed in the Orphan-house, at Halle, in Saxony, produced in the space of ten years, *one hundred and twenty-five thousand* copies of the Bible; and *one hundred and thirty thousand* copies of the New Testament. According to an exact calculation made at Halle, published in 1812, there had been vended in the space of one hundred years, *one million nine hundred and forty three thousand and sixty-two* complete copies of the Bible; also a proportionate number of copies of the

New Testament, some with, others without, the Psalter. This establishment was the first of the kind, and to this the Baron devoted his whole fortune. His forms of letter kept constantly standing could not properly be called *stereotype*; but they certainly answered the purpose of this later invention, and were derived from the same idea.

ANTIEN T LITERATURE DISCOVERED.

Heidelberg, Dec. 4.—The University of Heidelberg possessed, until 1622, a collection of books and MSS. the most considerable in Germany, and which, in Joseph Scaliger's opinion, was at that time richer than even the Vatican library; this celebrated library, whose MSS. alone were valued at 80,000 crowns, was, in the above year, in consequence of the capture and plundering of the city by the army of General Tilly, sent as a present by Duke Maximilian of Bavaria to Pope Gregory XV. and conveyed from Heidelberg to Rome, by the famous scholar Leo Allatius. As much of it as actually reached Rome, (for many of the manuscripts were torn, or dispersed among private hands, by the sacking of the city) formed since that time, under the name of "*Bibliotheca Palatina*" a division of the Vatican Library; and in most of the manuscripts, as a memorial, is a leaf with the Bavarian arms, and the following inscription:—" *Sum de Bibliotheca quam, Heidelberg capta, spoliū fecit, et Papa Gregorio XV. trophæum misit, Maximilianus utriusque Bavarie Dux, et S. R. I. Elector, 1623.*" Thirty-eight of these MSS. forming part of the 500 MSS. of the Vatican, which the Papal Government ceded to the French Republic in 1797, by the treaty of Tolentino, were deposited in the National Library at Paris. The general restoration of works of art, of which the French had robbed other countries; offered the prospect of recovering not only the thirty-eight Heidelberg MSS. but the whole of the "*Bibliotheca Palatina*" carried to Rome. Professor Wilken, Protector of our University, was commissioned on the 2d. of September, to proceed to Paris, to prosecute the claims. To the uncommonly active assistance of the Austrian Minister, Count Wessenberg, and the Prussian, Baron Humboldt, we have it to ascribe, that the Papal Commissioners, the brothers Canova and the Abbate Marini, agreed without any difficulty, to give up the thirty-eight MSS. to the University of Heidelberg; the Pope's approbation being first obtained.

A letter has been received from Prince

Hardenberg, acquainting the University that the Pope has given his consent to the restoration of the thirty-eight MSS. Thus a part of our once celebrated literary treasures returns to us, among which is the famous *Codex Palatinus* of the Greek Anthology, the MS. of small geographical works, the *Antoianus Liberalis*, which Basi in his critical letters to M. Boissonnade, describes, and uses in so masterly a manner; four ancient and valuable MSS. of Pindar's works, &c. We are also entitled to cherish the hope that the future steps taken for the recovery of those remaining in the Vatican, will be equally successful.

GREECE.

Grecian Antiquities.

(From the Zante Gazette, September 1812.)

Several artists and amateurs of different nations, united by a love of the Arts, succeeded in obtaining permission to search in the Temple of Phegala, dedicated to Apollo, on Mount Cotylius, in Arcadia. They had the extraordinary good fortune to find the complete frieze of the interior of the Temple. It is of marble, 96 feet in length, and upwards of two feet in height, of high relief, contains a hundred figures, and is but little damaged, except from the fall at the destruction of the Temple.—

There are two subjects, one suite of fifty-three figures represents the combat of the Amazons with the Hellenians; the other, of forty-seven figures, the combats of the Centaurs and Lapithæ, at the marriage of Pirithous. Pausanias says, (Arcadia, book viii. chap. 45), that the architect Ictianus, who, under Pericles, in conjunction with Callicrates, built the Parthenon at Athens, also built this Doric Temple, which was considered next to that at Tegeæ, as the most finished in the Peloponnesus. Pericles lived in the fifth century before Christ, it must therefore be about 2300 years since the erection of this Temple. The style which reigns in the work, and its execution, manifest better than history, the age of perfection of the Art of Sculpture. Nothing can be more noble and commanding than these Amazons. The air of the heads is at once imposing and graceful;—nothing can be more happy or more highly finished than the draperies. The figure of Theseus cannot be mistaken; it is most beautiful. — A Virgin and a Youth form, with the two Centaurs who are bearing them away, a separate and distinct group. Other Centaurs are bearing away other females:—some with their children in their arms, are flying from the brutality of the Centaurs. This subject

seems to finish with a group of females, one of whom is embracing the knees of a statue of Cybele, while the other, her arms extended to heaven, implores protection. One of the Centaurs, tearing the drapery from the kneeling female, is at the same time attacked by one of the heroes, while two divinities, guiding a car drawn by stags, arrive to their assistance.

The other composition describing the combat of the Amazons, offers groups equally varied: some on horseback, some on foot; the dying supported by their companions; others bearing away the wounded or slain. One who appears to be the Queen, is in the act of raising her arm to destroy a youth already subdued, before her, while another implores his life. Some of the horses are in the most spirited action, and others are overcome. Among the heroes is Theseus, with his club and lion's skin; the Amazons are combating the heroes, who are protected by large circular shields, &c. &c.

The parts of the frieze, consisting of twenty-three pieces, were found indiscriminately mixed on the pavement of the Temple. Most of the fragments have been found. The relief of the figures is in general very high. The heads, arms, and legs of several of the figures are entirely detached from the back ground. In addition to these principal objects, there have been found within the Temple and about it, several points of iron lances, some ornaments of bronze and of silver, a little vase of bronze, a small statue of Apollo, clumsily executed in the Egyptian style, and in addition to these, a small armour for the leg, of copper, exactly the form which we see represented on Etruscan vases. This was without doubt an *Ervoto*, for the God bore here the name of Apollo *Epi-urios*; the Temple having been erected to him on this solitary mountain, by the Phegahans, for having succoured them in a plague, which, as it appears, ravaged Arcadia at the same time as Athens at the epocha of the Peloponnesian war.

The ruins of the city of Phegalia (still considerable) are at four miles distance from the temple, to the west, on the right of the borders of the Neda. The village of Paolizza occupies but a small part of the site of Phegalia: at four hours journey from thence the Neda falls into the sea. The temple is built north and south, and commands a splendid view. Here are remaining thirty-six of the thirty-eight columns of the temple, which formed the peristyle, they are doric, 19½ high; six in the front, and fifteen on each side, of a beautiful grey stone of the country, as is the rest of the edifice, except a part of the

ceiling and the capitals, which are of marble. One of the singularities of this temple is, that it had triglyphs, and six sculptured metopes on each side over the antes, and the two columns of the pro-naos, and of the opisthodomus. The fragments which have been found of these metopes are of finished workmanship, but much injured by time. The subjects consist of dancing figures, in very rich and beautiful flowing draperies, a Silenus, &c.; among those who are playing on the lyre, is a figure supposed to be an Apollo *Musagetes*. The pediment at each extremity was surmounted by a beautiful fleuron, in a quarter of a circle, in marble; and, corresponding therewith, along the sides of the roof over the fifteen lateral columns, the ends of tiles were enriched in like manner with fleurons;—answering to these were others of the ridge of the roof, which were all of marble, as well as the tiles themselves; the latter are two feet broad, and the first or lower range not less than three feet nine inches long. The particularities, and other curious details of this building, will give additional information on the architecture of the ancients.

New Literary Periodicals.

Ausburgh, Dec. 21.—With the beginning of the next year two new periodical publications will appear at Vienna. It is remarkable how the love of reading, especially of political writings, has gained ground in Vienna, within the last fifteen years. In 1800, Vienna had no periodical journal, except the journal of the theatre. People were contented with the *Vienna Gazette*. Now, we have fourteen periodical journals, the half of them political, and four newspapers, which strive to outdo each other by procuring the latest news. The same citizen of Vienna who forty years ago was a devotee, because none but prayer-books were put into his hands—who thirty years ago became a free thinker, because the abolition of penance under Joseph II. made the popular writers run into the contrary extreme—who twenty years ago shared the Romance mania of the rest of Germany, because he was paupered with Erasmus, Schlacker, and Renaldiin—this same inhabitant of Vienna is now almost as eager a politician as the citizen of London, or of Paris. So true it is, that Government can educate the people: the increase of newspapers in London and Paris increased the number of lovers of newspapers. The same thing happened afterwards in Germany: and is now also the case at Vienna.—*Allgemeine Zeitung*.

ITALY.

Natural History: Fossil Shells.

The Royal Printing Office of Milan, has published under the title of *Conchilologia fossile subappennina*, &c. An account of the fossil shells found under the Appennines, and in the neighbouring countries, a Work, in two volumes quarto, with sixteen plates, which appears to be interesting to naturalists. The author is Sig. G. Bracchi, Inspector of mines. The first volume offers a general view of the structure of the Appennine mountains, and of the smaller hills and eminences, compared with that of other places;—An account of the testaceous fossils found in these hills; of the remains of Elephants, and other land animals, with considerations on the species apparently lost.

The second volume comprises a methodical arrangement of these fossils, with particular remarks on those found in the peninsula of the Holy Hospital, near Nice, and an examination of the opinion that the Black Sea and the Propontis were formerly united with the Mediterranean.

Inscription changed: Other times, other manners.

At Parma, all the inscriptions on the triumphal arch at the Reggio entrance, referring to the coronation of Napoleon, have been effaced, and replaced by the words:—*Francisco Parisiis feliciter redeunte.*

Antiquities discovered.

A French Paper states, that in the course of the excavations at Pompeii, an ancient bathing room was lately explored, in which were found an Antonine and an Agrippa, of the size of life, and of the finest workmanship.

RUSSIA.

Professor W. L. Krafft, known by his Philosophical labours and experiments, died at Petersburg, Nov. 22, 1814. He was born in 1743, and devoted himself originally to the study of Theology; which he soon quitted, for that of the sciences philosophical and mathematical.

In 1767 the Academy of Petersburg appointed him a Member of the Astronomical Expedition, intended to observe in different parts of the Russian empire, the passage of Venus over the sun. After having observed that transit, at Orenburgh, he returned to Petersburg, where he assisted the celebrated Leonard Euler in calculating his Lunar Tables, and also in his New Theory of the Moon. From that time he was in attendance on the duty of instructing the present Emperor, his brother, the Grand Duke Constantine, and the other children of the Imperial family, in

mathematics, and sciences dependent on them. His only son has since that period attained considerable eminence in the science of Diplomacy.

DEATH OF DR. SEETZEN.

We have had occasion to introduce Dr. Seetzen to our readers,* as a Traveller of the most intrepid description: his travels east of the Jordan, were most perilous; and the disguise he assumed to ensure his safety was equally extraordinary. Subsequently to that time, it was affirmed, that he underwent the rite of circumcision, in order to gratify his curiosity, by penetrating where no Christian was allowed to exist. From that period his friends received very little information concerning him; and certainly, very little direct from himself. They knew, in general, that he continued his researches in Asia, and Africa, and that he contemplated the advancement of Science by every means in his power, and especially by means of collections, which he designed for the learned in Europe. That desire he did not live to gratify. Though we have not received documents by which to trace his course accurately, yet we have received information of his untimely fate. The following article, which is from a Bombay Paper of May 25, 1815, contains all the particulars at present known. It is strange, that he could have flattered himself with escaping misfortune, among a people so fanatic and barbarous, loaded as he was with what they would esteem invaluable treasures, though in a different sense from himself.

“Among the few travellers whose thirst for knowledge, and intrepidity of mind, have directed their views towards exploring the interior regions of Africa, and whose labours have so uniformly been interrupted by a lamented and untimely fate,—Dr. Seetzen, a German gentleman of considerable talent, and distinguished qualifications for the arduous task of discovery, seems to have been less known to the world than most of his predecessors in that path, although his want of notoriety arose rather from a retiring modesty of character than

* Compare Lit. Pan. Vol. XIV. p. 310.

from any deficiency of claim on the gratitude and admiration of the friends and patrons of civilization and knowledge. Of the early part of this traveller's history nothing further is known to the writer than that he was a native of Saxony, had passed through a regular course of studies as Doctor of Medicine, and had added to his professional acquirements an intimate knowledge of botany, mineralogy, and natural history in general, besides an acquaintance with Oriental languages, and particularly a proficiency in the Arabic.

So rare an union of science and learning, with a robust constitution, unshaken courage, and enthusiasm in the pursuit of knowledge, had recommended him to the notice of the Duke of Saxe-Gotha, by whom he was introduced to the Emperor of Austria, and to the learned Orientalists of Vienna, who were then engaged in their first labours on *Les Mines de l'Orient*.

Under the joint patronage of these distinguished characters, he left Europe about the year 1807, on a tour through Syria and Palestine, chiefly with a view to improve his qualifications for the great work of exploring Africa, by gradually bringing himself to suffer the greatest privations, by familiarising his habits to those of savage life, and by acquiring a facility in the colloquial dialects of Arabic, which would enable him to pass for a native of Arabia.

During his stay in Syria, he visited Palmyra, Balbec, Lebanon, Jerusalem, and the intermediate scenes of sacred or profane history; but his most interesting tour was through the plains of the Hauran, east of the River Jordan, and the Dead Sea; a wide, and now desert tract, chiefly peopled by wandering Bedouin tribes, though abounding with ruined cities, and traces of former opulence and cultivation, in canals, bridges, and other public works of utility. As it was a district, too, entirely unknown to Europeans, his researches as a naturalist were abundantly successful; and the scientific world had much to hope for from his discoveries even here, particularly in his mineralogical acquisitions, and his examination of the shores and waters of the lake Asphaltitis, concerning which so many pious falsehoods had been circulated, to gratify the taste of those who still believed the hissing bubbles of the burning brimstone that swallowed Sodom and Gomorrah to be visible, and who devoutly inferred that no animal could sustain without suffocation the fumes sent up by this sink of flagitious abomination.

In Egypt, the labours of Dr. Seetzen were chiefly directed to researches of science, particularly, in correcting the errors of Sonnius, as a naturalist, and exploring the vast field which that interesting country offers to the geologist and the agricultural observer.

At Cairo, where he remained some months, occupied in the arrangement of his materials, specimens, and observations, he was personally known to most of the European inhabitants, who universally speak of him as a man of extensive information, of profound scientific knowledge, extraordinary qualities of disposition, in the union of patience, fortitude, enterprise, and gentleness of manners, and possessed of every qualification likely to insure success.

From Egypt he appears to have sent to Vienna all the valuable specimens which he had been enabled to collect in the different departments of science, as well as copious observations on the sacred and literary antiquities of Palestine, and the manners of the Bedouin tribes, which range the extensive plains of the eastern deserts: on all these subjects his inquiring turn of mind, and invincible emancipation from the shackles of vulgar prejudice, enabled him to exercise a clear unbiassed judgment, and to give the best and most impartial account of them that has ever been written, since the intelligent remarks of the philosophic Volney.

Horeb and Sinai, as the venerable mount of early miracle, from amid the lightning and thunders of whose terrific brow the Decalogue was first announced, next attracted Dr. Seetzen's attention; but although he was not successful in discovering the rock from whose cleft the murmuring Israelites were watered, the blackened soil of the burning bush, or the many other scenes of early wonders shown to travellers by the pious Greeks of Santa Catherina; yet his travels through that route, and their continuation through the unfrequented ways of Arabia Petrea, brought to light a mass of information.

After his tour through the northern part of Arabia, and from thence into the Hedjaz, Dr. Seetzen reposed a few months at Mecca, where he mingled with the crowd of pilgrims that annually assemble there from every quarter of the eastern world; and by the disguise of a long black beard, an Arab dress, an intimate acquaintance with all the doctrines and ceremonies of Islamism, and a proficient fluency of expression in the various dialects of the Arabic tongue, he acquired

the title of Hadjee Moosa, after performing a pilgrim's duties; when he quitted the Holy City, without a suspicion having once been excited of his want of veneration for the Caaba and the Prophet.

From Mecca he journeyed through the southern territories of the Hedjaz with a caravan, and reached Saana, the capital of Yemen, through a route before untravelled by any European; whence he continued his tour through the most fertile parts of Arabia Felix, and arrived at length at Mocha, bringing with him the spoils which his intrepidity had gained him, in botanical, mineralogical, and other specimens of natural history. Like the collection of the industrious Niebuhr, it had scarcely entered the gates of Mocha before it was seized by the rapacious Dola, under the hope of its containing immense treasures; but finding himself miserably disappointed in his estimation of their value, as if to avenge himself, by securing their loss to the proprietor, he caused them all to be conveyed to the Imaum of Saana, under a pretence of their being intended for the exercise of magic and incantation. They were accordingly confiscated, and for ever lost to their proprietor, who seemed only to be stimulated thereby to greater undertakings in the way of arduous research.

During Dr. Seetzen's stay at Mocha, he invariably bore the character of a Mussulman dervish, under the name of Hadjee Moosa; nor does it appear that he was known to any of the natives there, as a European, his disguise being (as was before observed) complete; and his prudence was carried so far that he never visited any of the factories there, although Captain Rudland, who was at that moment the East India Company's Agent in the Gulph, gave him repeated invitations, and paid him every indirect attention which he could be prevailed on to receive; his constant residence being in the caravansera of the Mahomedan travellers. It had been the general opinion of the best informed people at Cairo, who at all interested themselves in the question, and consequently of his patrons in Europe, who depended solely on their consuls in Egypt for information, that Dr. Seetzen had met his death in Africa, in some wars among the Samaulies in Berbera; but, it is confidently asserted at Mocha, that he did not once cross over to the opposite coast. After some stay at Mocha, wasted in ineffectual endeavours to obtain a restoration of his seized specimens, he formed the determination of revisiting Saana in person, and of journeying from thence to the eastern extremity of Arabia, to cross from

Muscat into Persia, and return again to Syria, from whence he would at length enter on his great undertaking.

For this purpose he left Mocha in the month of October 1811, having with him a number of camels laden with baggage, provisions, scientific apparatus, &c. when, three days only after his departure information was received of his sudden death near Tais, and the consequent dispersion of all his property. No doubt seems to have been entertained, even by the Arabs themselves who were of his party, that he was poisoned by some agents of the Dola among them, with the connivance, or perhaps at the express orders of the Imaum, to wrench from him the little nite he possessed, and to remove him effectually beyond the power of remonstrance.

Beyond this, nothing is positively known as to the detail of his sufferings; but the fact of his having died a sudden and violent death is unfortunately too well established. Two evenings before he quitted Mocha, he passed some few minutes with Mr. Aitkins, the surgeon of the Company's Establishment there, and at the same time confided to the care of Mr. Benzoni, an Italian, in their service also, the whole of his valuable papers and journals, which he congratulated himself on securing from the grasp of rapacious ignorance, to be forwarded by that gentleman, through Egypt, to his distinguished patron the Duke of Saxe Gotha, in Europe. It fell, however, to the lot of poor Benzoni himself to close a chequered existence on that inhospitable shore; so that the only manner in which he could acquit himself of his trust, was to transfer the charge of his murdered friend's memoranda to the chief of the Banians there, who was then the commercial broker of the East India Company. From him these papers were soon afterwards seized by the Dola, and are now, it is to be feared, irretrievably lost to the friends of science and the patrons of discovery, who would doubtless otherwise, have found among their details, information of the most valuable and interesting nature. Such has been the melancholy termination of the labours of one of the most enterprising and promising of modern travellers, who, like Houghton, Parke, Hornemann, and Rontgen, has fallen a victim to an ardent thirst for information, and sacrificed not only all that could render life agreeable, but even that life itself, by a devotion to one of the noblest, if not the most esteemed, of all pursuits, the acquisition and extension of rational knowledge, with a view to the improvement and further civilization of mankind."

On the FIRE-DAMP of COAL-MINES,
With a Description of the Safety-Lan-
thorn, constructed by Sir H. DAVY. LLD.
 F.R.S. V.P.R.I.

This is one of those subjects which strongly interests Humanity; and, as it proposes a preservative from the effects of dangers inevitable, when once they approach, and fatal to human life, when they take place, delay is not only dangerous, but inhuman. The original paper was communicated to the Royal Society, by Sir Humphrey; and that body, feeling its importance, waived their stipulated prerogative of first publishing the articles they select; by permitting Mr. Tilloch to publish it in his *Philosophical Magazine*. As it cannot be too generally, nor too speedily circulated, we have reprinted the essential parts of it; and we trust, it will be made known, without delay, throughout every district where coal, and coal-mines are working.

As we have already brought our readers acquainted with the nature of explosions from fire-damp in coal-mines, and with the damage they produce, we omit those reflections with which the worthy and learned writer commences his communication. He acknowledges the great readiness of the Gentlemen concerned in coal-mines, at Newcastle, to promote the object of his enquiry, when he visited those parts; and he states his conviction, that all possible attention had been paid to the subject of precautionary ventilation, in those subterranean abodes. He refers to an ingenious apparatus published in the *Philosophical Transactions*, by Dr. Clanny, for burning a candle, by means of atmospheric air, supplied by bellows, under water; by which means the water cut off the communication of the flame with any vapour that might be floating near it.

Sir Humphrey proceeds to notice the origin of the fire-damp, which issues from fissures in the mines: he examined and analysed several specimens of fire-damp, and tried it, mixed in several proportions,

with atmospherical air. When one part of fire-damp was mixed with air, the mixture burned, but did not explode: 4 parts air to one of gas, transmitted a flame down the neck of the bottle; but produced no explosion: the most powerful explosion was produced by 7 or 8 parts of air to one of gas.

Flame seems to be necessary to the explosion of fire-damp. Narrow canals, or passages, as of 1-6th of an inch, proved repulsive to this gas: it would neither explode in such confined space, nor would it readily enter narrower orifices, through which atmospherical air passed freely; especially, if these tubes were of some length. Explosions would not pass through very fine wire sieves, or wire gauze.

After reflecting on these properties of this vapour, the learned author conceived, that a lantern might be so constructed as to allow the access of atmospherical air, to supply the flame of a candle, within it; while it should deny passage to a gas so little disposed to enter narrow, or confined apertures. Light, therefore, might be obtained in a mine, while, nevertheless, the fire-damp would not readily find access to the flame.—He proceeds to say,

If in a close lantern, supplied with a small aperture below and another above, a lighted lamp having a very small wick be placed, the natural flame gradually diminishes, till it arrives at a point at which the supply of air is sufficient for the combustion of a certain small quantity of oil; if a lighted taper be introduced into the lantern through a small door in the side, which is instantly closed, both lights will burn for a few seconds, and be extinguished together.

A similar phenomenon occurs, if, in a close lantern, supplied with a quantity of air merely sufficient to support a certain flame, a mixture of fire-damp and air is gradually admitted: the first effect of the fire-damp is to produce a larger flame round that of the lamp, and this flame, consuming the oxygen which ought to be supplied to the flame of the lamp, and the standard or the power of the air to support flame being lowered by the admixture of fire-damp and by its rarefaction, both the flame of the fire damp and that of the taper are extinguished together; and as the air contained a certain quantity of azote and carbonic acid before the admission of the

fire-damp, their effect, by mixing with it, is such as to prevent an explosion in any part of the lantern.

I tried several experiments on the burning of a flame in atmospheres containing fire-damp. I inclosed a taper in a little close lantern, having a small aperture below and a larger one above, of such size that the taper burnt with a flame a little below its natural size. I placed this lantern, the taper being lighted, on a stand under a large glass receiver standing in water, having a curved tube containing a little water, adapted to its top, to confine the air, and which was of such a capacity as to enable the candle to burn for some minutes; I then rapidly threw a quantity of fire-damp into the receiver from a bladder, so as to make the atmosphere in it explosive. As the fire-damp mixed with the air, the flame of the taper gradually enlarged, till it half filled the lantern; it then rapidly diminished, and was suddenly extinguished without the slightest explosion. I examined the air of the receiver after the experiment, and found it highly explosive.

I tried similar experiments, throwing in mixtures of air and fire-damp, some containing the maximum and others the minimum of fire-damp necessary for explosion, and always with the same satisfactory results. The flame considerably increased, and was soon extinguished.

I introduced a lighted lantern to which air was supplied by two glass tubes $\frac{1}{10}$ of an inch in diameter and half an inch long, into a large jar containing an explosive mixture of 1 part of fire-damp and 10 parts of air; the taper burnt at first with a feeble light, the flame soon became enlarged, and was then extinguished. I repeated these experiments several times, and with a perfect constancy of result.

It is evident, then, that to prevent explosions in coal mines, it is only necessary to use air-tight lanterns, supplied with air from tubes or canals of small diameter, or from apertures covered with wire gauze placed below the flame, through which explosions cannot be communicated, and having a chimney at the upper part, on a similar system for carrying off the foul air; and common lanterns may be easily adapted to the purpose, by being made air-tight at the door and sides, by being furnished with the chimney, and the system of safety apertures below and above.

I threw into the safe-lantern with the common chimney, a mixture of 15 parts of air and 1 of fire damp: the flame was immediately greatly enlarged, and the flame

of the wick seemed to be lost in the larger flame of the fire damp. I placed a lighted taper above the orifice of the chimney: it was immediately extinguished, but without the slightest previous increase of its flame, and even the wick instantly lost its fire by being plunged into the chimney.

[Sir H. proceeds to state several experiments he made on this principle: they were all satisfactory, more or less, but the most valuable result, was the following.]

The third kind of safe lamp or lantern and which is by far the most simple, is a close lamp or lantern into which the air is admitted, and from which it passes, through apertures covered with *brass wire gauze* of $\frac{1}{800}$ of an inch in thickness, the apertures of which should not be more than $\frac{1}{15}$ of an inch; this stops explosions as well as long tubes or canals, and yet admits of a free draught of air.

Having succeeded in the construction of safe-lanterns and lamps, equally portable with common lanterns and lamps, which afforded sufficient light, and which bore motion perfectly well, I submitted them individually to practical tests, by throwing into them explosive atmospheres of fire-damp and air. By the natural action of the flame drawing air through the air canals, from the explosive atmosphere, the light was uniformly extinguished; and when an explosive mixture was forcibly pressed into the body of the lamp, the explosion was always stopped by the safety apertures, which may be said figuratively to act as a sort of *chemical fire sieve* in separating flame from air. But I was not contented with these trials, and I submitted the safety-canals, tubes, and wire gauze fire-sieves, to much more severe tests: I made them the medium of communication between a large glass vessel filled with the strongest explosive mixture of carburetted hydrogen and air, and a bladder $\frac{2}{3}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ full of the same mixture, both insulated from the atmosphere. By means of wires passing near the stop-cock of the glass vessel, I fired the explosive mixture in it by the discharge of a Leyden jar. The bladder always expanded at the moment the explosion was made; a contraction as rapidly took place; and a lambent flame played round the mouths of the safety apertures, open in the glass vessel; but the mixture in the bladder did not explode: and by pressing some of it into the glass vessel, so as to make it replace the foul air, and subjecting it to the electric spark, repeated explosions, were produced, proving the perfect security of the safety apertures; even when acted on by a much more powerful explosion than could possibly

occur from the introduction of air from the mines.

These experiments held good, whatever were the proportions of the explosive mixture, and whatever was the size of the glass vessel, (no one was ever used containing more than a quart,) provided as many as 12 metallic tubes were used of $\frac{1}{7}$ th of an inch in diameter, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long; or provided the circular metallic canals were $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch in diameter, $1\frac{1}{4}$ th of an inch deep, and at least two inches in circumference; or provided the wire gauze had apertures of only $\frac{1}{10}$ of an inch. When twelve metallic tubes were employed as the medium of communication, $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch in diameter and an inch long, the explosion was communicated by them into the bladder. Four glass tubes of $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch in diameter and 2 inches long, did not communicate the explosion; but one of this diameter and length produced the effect. The explosion was stopped by a single tube $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch in diameter, when it was three inches long, but not when it was two inches long.

The explosion was stopped by the metallic gauze of $\frac{1}{10}$ when it was placed between the exploding vessel and the bladder, though it did not present a surface of more than half a square inch, and the explosive mixture in the bladder in passing through it to supply the vacuum produced in the glass vessel, burnt on the surface exposed to the glass vessel for some seconds, producing a murmuring noise.

A circular canal $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch in diameter, and an inch and a half in circumference, and $1\frac{1}{10}$ of an inch deep, communicated explosion; but four concentric canals, of the same depth and diameter, and of which the smallest was two inches in diameter, and separated from each other only by their sides, which were of brass, and about $\frac{1}{10}$ of an inch in thickness did not suffer the explosion to act through them.

It would appear then, that the smaller the circumference of the canal, that is, the nearer it approaches the tube, the greater must be its depth, or the less its diameter to render it safe.

By diminishing the diameter of the air canals, their power of passing the explosion is so much diminished that their depth and circumference may be brought extremely low. I found that flame would not pass through a canal of the $\frac{1}{10}$ of an inch in diameter, when it was $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch deep, and forming a cylinder of only $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch in circumference; and a number

of apertures of $\frac{1}{10}$ of an inch are safe when their depth is equal to their diameter. It is evident from these facts, that metallic doors, or jointings in lamps, may be easily made safe by causing them to project upon and fit closely to parallel metallic surfaces.

Longitudinal air canals of metal may, I find, be employed with the same security as circular canals; and a few pieces of tin plate soldered together with wires to regulate the diameter of the canal, answer the purpose of the feeder or safe chimney as well as drawn cylinders of brass.

A candle will burn in a lantern or glass tube made safe with metallic gauze, as well as in the open air: I conceive, however, that oil lamps, in which the wick will always stand at the same height will be preferred.

But the principle applies to every kind of light, and its entire safety is demonstrated.

When the fire-damp is so mixed with the external atmosphere as to render it explosive, the light in the safe lantern or lamp will be extinguished, and warning will be given to the miners to withdraw from, and to ventilate that part of the mine.

If it be necessary to be in a part of the mine where the fire-damp is explosive, for the purpose of clearing the workings, taking away pillars of coal, or other objects, the workmen may be lighted by a fire made of charcoal, which burns without flame, or by the steel-mill, though this does not afford such entire security from danger as the charcoal fire.

It is probable, that when explosions occur from the sparks from the steel-mill, the mixture of the fire-damp is in the proportion required to consume all the oxygen of the air, for it is only in about this proportion that explosive mixtures can be fired by electrical sparks from a common machine.

As the wick may be moved without communication between the air in the safe-lantern or lamp and the atmosphere, there is no danger in trimming or feeding them; but they should be lighted in a part of the mine where there is no fire-damp, and by a person charged with the care of the lights; and by these inventions, used with such simple precautions, there is every reason to believe a number of lives will be saved, and much misery prevented. Where candles are employed in the open air in the mines, life is extinguished by the explosion; with the safe lantern or safe lamp, the light is only put

out, and no other inconvenience will occur.

Amongst various plans for preventing accidents from the fire-damp, it has been proposed to burn the fire-damp in the mine; but this will only render the ventilation more difficult; for there will be less respirable air in the residuum of the combustion than in the mixed gas, and the ventilation must be greater to free the mine from the choke-damp so generated, than from the original fire-damp.

It does not appear, by what I have learnt from the miners, that breathing an atmosphere containing a certain mixture of fire-damp near or even at the explosive point, is attended with any bad consequence. I ascertained that a bird lived in a mixture of equal parts of fire-damp and air; but he soon began to show symptoms of suffering. I found a slight headache produced by breathing for a few minutes an explosive mixture of fire-damp and air; and if merely the health of the miners be considered, the fire-damp ought always to be kept far below the point of its explosive mixture.

Miners sometimes are found alive in a mine after an explosion has taken place: this is easily explained, when it is considered that the inflammation is almost always limited to a particular spot, and that it mixes the residual air with much common air; and supposing 1 of fire-damp to 13 of air to be exploded, there will still remain nearly 1-3rd of the original quantity of oxygen in the residual gas; and in some experiments, made sixteen years ago, I found that an animal lived, though with suffering, for a short time, in a gas containing 100 parts of azote, fourteen parts of carbonic acid, and seven parts of oxygen.

Annexed to this discourse are plates, which are highly proper in their place; as, however, any common lantern is susceptible of being adapted to the purpose in view, and nothing is required beyond these preserving tubes, and air-tight joinings, workmen cannot err in forming them.

It is proper to mention, that Dr. Clanny's lamp is very ingenious, though rather too complex, for the hands in which such an instrument must, of course, be placed. A Mr. Stephenson, a miner, has also contrived a very ingenious *safety lamp*.

It will be pardoned in us, if we suggest the application of this lamp, or of one to

which it may give occasion, that should be a preservative against taking fire from the vapours of spirituous liquors, drawn off in ships' holds, or store-rooms. It is well known, that many a gallant vessel has been burnt at sea from such ignitions of vapour.—Will not this safety-lantern prevent such calamities? Even the vapour from water, in some states, will burn: What can be more desirable than the establishment of such a security in *every vessel*.

EXCERPTA FROM MISS WILLIAMS'S
Narrative of Events which have taken place in France, from the Landing of Napoleon Buonaparte. March 1, 1815, till the Restoration of Louis XVIII.

•• We present these Extracts to our readers, as they contain amusing and instructive information, furnished by an eyewitness, who had the best opportunities of obtaining intelligence, and who was in the habit of observation and writing.—They require no remark from us.

• On the news of the possession of Lyons by Buonaparte and his army, now become formidable by its numbers, consternation began to operate on the Parisian world in the inverse ratio of its former incredulity. The same magical power which had led this extraordinary personage from his island to the centre of France, seemed no less potent to protect his further attempts if it was his intention to wing his way to Paris. There was, however, no supernatural agency in this business; there was nothing even very astonishing in this revolutionary phantasmagoria.

• It was scarcely to be imagined that Buonaparte would have thrown himself with so much rashness and precipitation into the midst of France, with a handful of followers, and have attempted to traverse a country, through which, but a few months before, he had passed to his place of exile, loaded with the execrations of its inhabitants, and, even under the protection of his European conquerors, compelled to seek at times his personal safety by assuming the meanest disguises: it could scarcely be imagined that he would have ventured to trace back his steps through this country as a conqueror, and have seated himself in the capital of the South, had he not depended on

other forces than those of his followers, and assured to himself other means of success than the riches his Elbean sovereignty afforded. Suspicious arose at Paris that there existed some strange neglect in certain departments in the administration of government. It was observed, that not only the southern depot of Grenoble had furnished the invader with every implement of war, and that its garrison had shewn a singular alacrity in declaring themselves traitors, but that Lyons had been left without defence, or the arms necessary for the national guard. It seemed strange also that the fleet at Toulon had remained in the harbour, and that, were it merely to exercise the sailors, no cruise had taken place in the space that reaches from the Isle of Elba to the shores of Provence. It is certain that the conspiracy had been carried on during some months, with more good fortune than address. The discovery of one part of the plot was accidental, or, to borrow the pious ejaculation of the new Minister of War, seemed to have been made by the miraculous interposition of Providence.

‘ Marshal Mortier, Duke of Treviso, who commanded the troops stationed in the north, had left Paris to return to his head-quarters at Lisle, when he met on the indirect road he had taken, a body of troops, consisting of about ten thousand men, on their march to Paris. The astonished Marshal demanded where they were going, and found that they had received orders to march upon Paris, to save the city from pillage, and rescue the King from the hands of the populace. He examined the orders, saw they were forgeries, and ordered his soldiers to march back instantly to their quarters.

‘ The town of La Fere, in Picardy, was a northern military depot, under the command of M. D’Aboville. The General Lefebvre Denouettes had entered this town with troops drawn from the garrison of Cambray, under the command of General Lallemant and his brother, demanding military accommodation for two thousand men. The commander of La Fere observed that there was somewhat singular in this march; and having soon obtained proofs of the traitorous intentions of these generals, he put his garrison, at an early hour, in order of battle, and answered the invitation of joining Buonaparte, by the cry of “Vive le Roi!” in which he was joined by his troops. The rebel generals sought their safety in flight, but were soon after taken.

‘ Thus Buonaparte’s project was neither rash, nor ill-concerted. While he advanced

by rapid marches to Lyons, for which due preparations had been made by the removal of all obstacles, and while the garrison of Grenoble assisted his arrival, his partisans in the north were to furnish him with arms, lead on the troops under their command, and take possession of Paris. The accidental meeting of a powerful detachment of the northern army by Marshal Mortier, and the firmness of D’Aboville at La Fere, disconcerted this part of the plan, but at the same time convinced the government that the conspiracy was not confined to the south, and to the troops that accompanied Buonaparte.’ . . .

Though rapid, and apparently triumphant, ‘ There was nothing miraculous in his journey. He was quietly conveyed to Paris in his caleche, drawn by four post horses, which he found prepared at every relay; and it required but ordinary courage to advance through a country where all that was hostile to his purpose was defenceless and unarmed, and all that could have opposed his progress hailed him with acclamations of transport. But if the triumphal march of Napoleon Buonaparte from the coast of Provence to the capital of France, presents, when investigated in its details, no marvel to the imagination, it teaches, at least, a most tremendous lesson to mankind; it adds a new page of instruction on the danger of military influence; it shews us that no other ties are so powerful as those which bind the soldier to his chief. What the French army would have called rebellion, was resistance to the voice of their general. The military ravagers of other countries can never become the civic defenders of their own. Their bosoms beat high with the unextinguishable hope of what mankind, in its hour of madness, has agreed to call by the name of glory. They had acquired under Buonaparte that fatal ascendant which led them to consider even their own country as their conquest. Careless of its miseries, forming a class apart from their fellow citizens, like the Janizaries of the east, or the Pretorian bands of the Roman empire, they consulted only their own triumph, and disposed of crowns and sceptres at their will. The land which gave them birth, and which they were destined to defend, they have covered with desolation, and have opened an abyss to France from which the heart recoils, and where the eye fears to penetrate.’ . . .

‘ There still existed the remains of a party in France, which had during a short time, wielded the sceptre as despotically as Buonaparte himself. This was the faction of the Jacobins; once, no less powerful with the insignia of the red-cap, than Na-

pooleon with his imperial crown, of whom some one, seeing him pass in pomp through the streets of Paris, observed, "C'est Robespierre à cheval." The Jacobins had long been reduced to such death-like silence, that the race was deemed extinct. Buonaparte had received the first rudiments of his political knowledge in their school, and had been denominated, by high authority, their child and champion. On his first entrance into power, he adopted the system of fusion, and employed such of the chiefs of the faction as had escaped the scaffold. He was, however, too prudent not to keep the party in proper subjection, while he continued to practise their favourite maxim, the secret of all their power, "that of *daring*." The exile of some of the most turbulent leaders among the populace of the Fauxbourgs, by Buonaparte's orders, had reduced the rest to silence; and though they murmured at his injustice, they dreaded and worshipped his power.

'This class was at present too obscure to excite any apprehension in the Government; with the exception of a few chiefs, they were to be found only in the poorest of the labouring tribes. They had, however, been useful on some occasions, and in revolutions no means of power ought to be neglected. Subsidies were necessary to raise these dormant allies into action; and subsidies were found by the relations and friends of Buonaparte, and largely distributed by their emissaries.'

Every one beheld Buonaparte smiling, under his air of penitence, at the toil and trouble of the new constitution-makers, bidding them good speed till they had again confirmed him in the possession of his throne, and then, like another Sampson, whose locks had escaped their shears, and laughing loud at their credulity, he would probably snap at once all the chains of popular sovereignty, laws, equality, and rights of man, and brandishing his imperial eagle, would rally his troops around him, and perhaps send his council of state to dig his iron mines at Elba.'

[The following anecdotes do not entirely depend on the accuracy of the present relator: something very like them has already appeared in our pages; but, they furnish additional evidence of the truth of the facts.]

'It was still thought expedient to keep up the semblance of concord and popularity at the Tuileries, although the council-chamber was often the arena of the bitterest contention. Many an angry discussion took place, but no one was so frequently called to order as the Emperor himself. In the heat of debate he some-

times forgot that he was not Emperor at home. But the execution of his threat of ordering a minister to be shot, was adjourned by that minister's assurance, that the Emperor himself would not survive an hour after.

'These controversies in the cabinet of the Tuileries were not altogether unknown to the Parisians, and were even sometimes rehearsed before the mob, hired to cry, "Vive l'Empereur!" Acclamations were at first purchased at the rate of five livres a day: but the price was now reduced; no effort of the lungs was paid higher than thirty or forty sous, and the enthusiasm of the populace diminished in proportion to its current value, and even their respect was measured by their salary. An animated discussion between Buonaparte and his arch-chancellor happening to take place at the window of his apartment in the Tuileries, the Emperor, accustomed to ill-treat his ministers, seized him by the collar. This scene was witnessed by the mob, who related to their fellows the scuffle between Pere la Violette and his comrade, in the same manner as they would have recounted one of the battles which take place for their amusement between the puppet-show actors, on the Boulevards.'

When certain English travellers expressed admiration of Buonaparte—

'It required the whole stock of French courtesy to suppress, on these occasions, the feelings of resentment, and which were the more difficult to stifle from the novelty of the provocation. It must be observed, that for some years past no person in France ever praised the Emperor, except in speeches to the throne. No minister, senator, or counsellor of state, would have ventured to outrage the feelings of society by saying one word in his favour in a private *salon*. — These personages talked of Napoleon with quite as little ceremony as others, among their friends; in mixed company they were silent on this subject, which was considered as an etiquette belonging to their places, and was admitted; but it was well understood that no attempt would be made to speak in his defence. Judge then how the French were astounded when they heard some distinguished Englishmen extolling Napoleon the Great, which they did in the French language, but sometimes in English phraseology; and the Parisians, who like better to laugh than to be angry, occasionally avenged themselves by citing pleasantly, in different companies, these eulogiums in their English idiom.'

'At the time of Napoleon's return from Moscow, after the first burst of their indig-

nation had subsided, one of the amusements of society was inventing or imagining caricatures, which no one dared to trace, but which were described in company as if they really existed. I remember one represented the entry of the French army at Moscow. They were seen advancing towards the gate which was thrown open, and where stood a Cossack to give them admission, as if it had been the door of a spectacle. The Cossack had a label on his breast, on which was written, "*Ea-trez, entrez, Messieurs—on ne payera qu'en sortant.*"

[We have more than once hinted at a New Religious Sect intended by Buonaparte; of which himself was to be the Messiah. Miss W. confirms the report.]

* Buonaparte had signalized himself as a warrior, but he did not too highly deem of descending to posterity with military fame alone. He had observed that nothing of the most celebrated destroyers of mankind, called warriors, exists but their names; while its great institutors are not merely held in remembrance, but continue to live in their disciples; all that remained of Alexander, of Caesar, of Charles XII. as their names; but the laws instituted more than 4,000 years since by Moses, were yet obeyed throughout the world, by the numerous and disseminated posterity of his race; that Zoroaster and Mahomet had subdued, by their principles, a great portion of the earth, and that their names are still invoked with veneration by innumerable followers; while the heroes of Greece and Rome fade on the memory; that in modern times, Luther and Calvin had given their names to the most enlightened portion of the people of Europe; and that he also, Napoleon the Great, by seizing some favourable epocha for a new kind of warfare against all that he called superstition, might become the founder of some other system of faith, and assume the honours of a teacher or a prophet. Buonaparte had not only meditated on this subject, but had made reformation the secret order of the day, in a committee of his council of state. Without having plunged deeply into religious controversy, or having probably carried his studies beyond the incubrations of modern infidelity, he had the sagacity to discern that the prevalent religion of his empire held little relation with the primitive doctrines of Christianity, and that the state of knowledge in France was such, that reformation would be welcomed. Orders were given at the literary police to permit the publication of all works against Popery; and coercive measures were in meditation against the

person of the Pope, who had resisted his anti canonical measures respecting the institution of bishops. This was a power which interfered too much with his own, and he wished to annex the title of Head of the Church to that of Emperor of the French.

* Buonaparte had distinguished himself at all times for his principles of toleration, which benefited only the dissenters from the catholic church. These were favoured; while the episcopal chiefs of the church avoided any open hostilities, only by becoming the instruments of his edicts of conscription, or flatterers of his power. Their charges, or *mandemens*, to the clergy and people of their dioceses, were filled with scriptural allusions to Cyrus; and one bishop so far forgot his allegiance to the Pope, as to name Buonaparte the representative of God on earth. The clergy of inferior rank, whose salaries were by no means adequate to their services, or who had clearer views of Buonaparte's ultimate designs, were unwilling to compliment away their faith, and made scriptural allusions, in their turn, in answer to the *mandemens* of their bishops.

* History teaches us that arbitrary power and the sword are not always unfitted to promote a reform of ancient errors. Mahomet proposed the great doctrine of the Unity of the Divine Being, and purified the Christian, and what yet remained of the heathen world, of its polytheistic and idolatrous abuses; and Henry VIII. shook off with violence the chains of the Papal government. Of one of these creeds, a warlike nation of the east, the Mahometan Wechabites, appears to have undertaken a further reform. The Papal superstition would not, perhaps, have survived Buonaparte's examination. He had found too many points of opposition in the tenets of this church to fashion it to his rule of government, and bring it within the pale of his system of unity. He had, indeed, observed in Egypt the policy of ancient Rome in adopting the religion of the conquered country. "Glory to Allah!" says he to the Chief priests of Cairo. "There is no other God, but God; Mahomet is his prophet, and I am his friend. The divine Koran is the delight of my soul, and the object of my meditation." A discussion which he held with those eastern doctors led to some doubts respecting the strength of faith in their proselyte. Buonaparte would not admit that the magnetical needle, the invention of gunpowder, the art of printing, or the Newtonian system of the universe, were to be found in the Koran. But whatever might be the doctrines which Buonaparte would have inati-

tuted, and for the belief of which all latitude would have been given, the discipline of his church would no doubt have been military. He had already rendered the instruction at the Lyceums, and even private schools, as soldier-like as the nature of the lessons permitted, and every movement was ordered by beat of drum. A right reverend bench of generals, well organized staffs of deans and vicars, and a handsomely drilled clergy, with their acolytes, would, in his estimation, have given energy to the church-militant. As a sedentary guard, or militia, they would have replaced the regular troops stationed in the interior, and with which he could have augmented his ranks for foreign service. The teachers of virtue might thus have become the quellers of sedition, and their eloquent discourses against immorality be accompanied, if necessary, by the stronger arguments of military persuasion. As his system had been that of fusion in his secular concerns, so he would have followed the same rule in his ecclesiastical administration, and this he would have called toleration. He had not been able, however, to bring the Pope, when in Paris, into union with the president of the Protestant church, M. Marron, whom he usually addressed at court by the title of "Monsieur le Pape Protestant." Pius VII. declared with some pleasantry, that he had no hopes "de tirer le Marron du feu." But Napoleon effected what was no less difficult, that of engaging the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris, and the Protestant president, to join in the same religious ceremony, in the presence of the Empress, and part of the court. It was the celebration of the marriage of a Catholic and Protestant person of the court; and the man being a Protestant, the Protestant president, in right of the husband's prerogative, took lead in the ceremony, and was seated in the place of honour, at the right hand of the empress, at the nuptial banquet, and the cardinal was placed on the left.

CALCULATIONS,

ON LONGEVITY AND PROPERTY.

There is extant in a very ancient performance.—but whether it be in the Zend-Avasta, or in the Vedam, we are not certain—a sentiment which is well entitled to general consideration: the sage, speaking of Wisdom, informs us, that "in her right hand is length of days; in her left hand are riches and honour." Those who have endeavoured to illustrate this Oriental allusion, assert, that it marks the man-

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ner of an ancient people, which in early ages reckoning by their fingers, counted first those of one hand, the *right hand*, for instance; and then—those of the other hand, to complete the enumeration wanted.

A Society well known among ourselves has been supposed to possess the secret of counting both hands; and that very carefully: It has been remarked, that the average of years attained by their members, exceeds that of the nation at large; while their circumstances as individuals, are usually understood to be more comfortable, than those of most others. In a late publication, a part of their secret, appears to be divulged by a Friend—but, in our opinion, only a *part*: for, to what he has said, should be added that habit of deliberation, which prevents many of the excesses into which heedless youth, of other professions, are too often drawn;—and further, the exemption from immoralities, which too often prove fatal to others, in consequence of that heedlessness which this habit of deliberation corrects. There is a sense in which

Vice is a creature of such odious men

As to be hated, needs but to be seen:

and this is very certain; that he who by his indiscretions is ruined for life, or cut off in the prime of his days, can never augment the number of exemplary old men:—no "green old age," as the poet speaks, can await him.

The following are extracts from the article referred to. The first table mentioned, is one exhibiting "the Probabilities of Life among the Society of Friends, in the counties of Surrey and Sussex, from 1797 to 1812"—The second table represents the same among the Society who reside at Bristol:—the third table, among those who reside in London.

The result of the whole may be thus expressed:—Half of the born in the first table live to the age of 57 years—in the second table to 43 years—in the third table to 40 years.

Dr. Price informs us that half of the born in London live to 2½ years—in the Pays de Vaud to 41 years—in a country parish in Brandenburg to 25½ years—in the parish of Holy Cross (near Shrewsbury), to 27 years—in Vienna to 2 years—in Berlin to 2½ years.

The proportion of persons who arrive at 80 years of age is in the first table 1 in 84—in the second table 1 in 9—in the third table 1 in 18½—in the Pays de Vaud 1 in 21½—parish in Brandenburg 1 in 22½—Holy Cross 1 in 11—London 1 in 40—Vienna 1 in 41—Berlin 1 in 37.

It will give pleasure to our countrymen to observe, that London is not more unhealthy, but rather less, than other large capitals; and to this must be added the disadvantages in this respect it labours under, as a sea-port; the number of foreigners who die in London, with the accidents that happen among seafaring men, have no place, either at Vienna or at Berlin.

The writer proceeds to calculate the influence of this longevity on the acquisition of property: he ought to have added a reference to the disposition for preserving it when acquired.

"The connection of longevity with wealth may not at first sight be quite apparent; but a little consideration will render it plain. Out of a fixed number of persons, the more aged and middle-aged there are, the fewer in youth and infancy; therefore the less the proportion of those unable to maintain themselves. Let us suppose that a child is able to earn its own living at the age of fifteen, and not before. Now from the third of the above tables it appears that out of 57,566 persons, members of the Society of Friends in London and its neighbourhood, 16,321 would consist of children under the age of fifteen, and 41,245 of that age and upwards. Or, in round numbers, that out of 1000 persons, 283 would be below fifteen, and 717 above. On the other hand, in Dr. Price's table of the probabilities of life, as deduced from the Bills of Mortality from 1771 to 1780, it may be seen that out of 572,781 persons, 210,472 consist of children under fifteen, and 362,309 above. In round numbers 367 and 633 out of 1000 persons. We may thus calculate the larger share which the former are enabled to command of the necessities and conveniences of life:—

Earnings of 358 men at 14s. per week each	£ 250 12 0
Ditto of 359 women at 6s. per week each	107 14 0
717 Adults	£ 358 6 0

This sum divided by 1000 gives 7s. 2d. per week for the maintenance of each individual.

Earnings of 316 men at 14s. per week each	221 4 0
Ditto of 317 women at 6s. per week each	95 2 0
733 Adults	316 6 0

This sum divided by 1000 gives 6s. 4d. per week for the maintenance of each individual, making a difference of 10d. per week in favour of the former, or 4s. 2d. to

each family, supposing them to consist, one with another, of five persons. The same calculation might easily be extended to the other tables.

All this proceeds upon a supposition that the numbers of the society are stationary, or at least that they do not increase at a quicker rate than the other inhabitants of the metropolis, or of the kingdom, with whom they are compared. If they increase faster, as well as live longer, there may be as large a proportion, or even a larger proportion, in a state of infancy, than among their neighbours. Fortunately, this point has been ascertained with considerable accuracy. At the time of the last census, accounts were furnished from every district in England and Wales, of the number of births, deaths, and marriages among the Friends during the ten years from 1801 to 1810. The total was as follows:

Births.		Deaths.		Marriages.
Ma.	Fe.	Ma.	Fe.	
2283	2105	1887.	2306	922

Deducting the burials from the births, the surplus is only 195, or 19½ per annum. This is in fact a little below the truth; for in some cases it happens that when a resident in one county is buried in another, the burial is recorded in both. But after making ample allowance for this source of inaccuracy, it cannot be supposed that population in this Society increases faster than, if as fast as, in the nation at large.

Having then proved that persons of this Society live longer than others, and also that their numbers are nearly stationary; it is demonstrable that the number of births must be less in proportion, for it has been shown that the births are nearly equal to the deaths. And out of a certain number of persons, the deaths that occur annually will be fewer in proportion as the average length of life is greater. If all died at one year of age, the annual deaths would be just equal to the population. If all died at two years of age, the annual deaths would be equal to half the population. If all died at thirty years of age, or (which comes to the same thing) if the average length of life be thirty years, the annual deaths would be equal to 1-30th part of the population. Now in the first of the above tables, it appears that the deaths are equal to 1 in 48 annually. In the second table it appears that the deaths are equal to 1 in 58 annually. The births must be in the same proportion.

On the other hand, in Simpson's table, the deaths are equal to 1 in 19 annually. In the Northampton table the deaths are equal to 1 in 25 annually.

A smaller proportion of births must arise from fewer marriages, or from their taking

place at a later period of life; probably from both. We are in possession of materials for forming a tolerably correct estimate of the annual proportion of marriages. Reckoning the numbers of the Society at eighteen thousand, this being the number at which they are commonly computed, and which agrees very well with the above statement of the number of deaths, compared with the expectation of life in different situations; and dividing 18,000 by 92, the annual number of marriages, we have 1 in 195. Dividing the population of England and Wales by the average number of marriages entered annually in the parish registers, we have 1 in 149. It remains for those who contend that early marriages are the most effectual preventives of vice, either to disprove the authenticity of these facts, or to show that the Quakers are the most licentious members of the community.

To sum up the whole, it appears then that fewer deaths take place in infancy among the members of this Society than among other persons,—that their superior longevity is not accompanied by any rapid increase of numbers,—that the number of persons in the helpless state of infancy must therefore be peculiarly small,—that this satisfactorily accounts for the greater degree of competence which they enjoy:—and lastly, that such a state of things does of necessity imply a smaller proportion of births and of marriages than among the community at large."

We cannot but recommend these calculations and statements to the notice of Mr. Malthus: and we wish that other denominations would communicate what facts of this nature concern them, also.

N.B. As the quakers perform no military service, none of their members are cut off prematurely in the army, or in the navy, or in duties attached to either.

EXPLANATION

OF THE

SYMBOLICAL FRONTISPIECE,

Over the Altar of the Jews' Chapel at
BETHNAL GREEN.

MISS RUNDALL of Bath, the ingenious Author of the "*Symbolic Illustrations of the History of England*" noticed, in terms of high commendation in our last number, has presented to the Episcopal Chapel for the converted Jews, a beautifully executed allegorical transparent blind for the window, over the altar, from her own design, of which the following is a correct description:

"The subject of this painting is a symbolical illustration of the Christian dispensation; and is represented by a book, in which is inscribed, in Hebrew characters, 'the Law,' resting on dark clouds, which become gradually illumined as they approach the Gospel emblem, (J. H. S.) above. The side compartments of the window consist of two golden columns; gold being the purest and most durable of all metals, denotes the stability of this (the Christian) dispensation. On the left column are inscribed the names of the four greater Prophets, Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, and Daniel; that on the right, contains the names of the four Evangelists, Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John. Over the whole is the exhortation of our Saviour to the Jews,—*"SEARCH THE SCRIPTURES."*

The simplicity and appropriateness of this design, are so apparent, that they need no comment.

We avail ourselves of this opportunity to correct an inadvertence in reporting Miss (not Mrs.) Rundall's "*Symbolic History*"—as intended wholly for the instruction of youth: although it is "*principally designed*" for young persons, it is a work, from which "*children of a larger growth*" may derive no small advantage.

ANIMAL SAGACITY.

The following instance of something approaching nearly to reasoning and experiment, may give occasion to the philosopher to consider—and to the unreflecting to think.

A young Cat, which sometimes has the indulgence of taking her place in the domestic circle upon the carpet before the fire in the parlour, coming in one day a few weeks ago, when one of the party was spinning upon a line wheel, which she had never seen before, she seemed extremely alarmed by its appearance and motion, and couched down in an attitude of fear, and of investigation, and yet at such a distance as would admit of a speedy retreat, if it should prove to be alive, and an enemy.—She crept slowly all round the wheel, with her eyes steadily fixed upon it, and with a very singular expression of countenance, which clearly indicated her consideration; till at length, not being able to satisfy herself, she retreated towards the door, impatiently waiting to make her escape; which she did, the moment it was in her power, with great precipitation.

The next morning when she came into the room, the wheel then standing still,

she advanced courageously towards it, and after an apparently careful examination walking all round, ventured upon the further experiment of endeavouring to ascertain with her paw, touching it in various places, whether there was really any thing to be apprehended from it; still not finding any motion, our philosopher of the Newtonian school, satisfied with this complete investigation that she had nothing to fear, seated herself quietly by the fire; and the next time she saw it in motion, sprung gaily forward and enjoyed her triumph by playing with the object of her former terror.

HINTS, PLANS, and PROCEEDINGS

OF

Benevolence.

— Homo sum: —

Humanum nihil a me alienum puto.

IRISH CATHOLIC SCHOOLS,

AT ST. GILES'S, IN THE FIELDS, LONDON.

Our opinion on the general deficiencies of the lower class of Irish in respect to that instruction which is now become a necessary of life, is well known. The following Excerpta from the first Annual Report of these Schools, is not calculated to change our sentiments.

This Society, formed for improving the condition of the poor Children of Irish Parents in St. Giles's and its neighbourhood, by teaching them Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, has existed upwards of two years; and it has been enabled to accomplish the ends proposed by its establishment, if not to an extent equal to the wishes of its Subscribers in general, yet doubtless beyond the expectations of its Founders.

A decided and active hostility against these Schools has been manifested by some of the Roman Catholic Priests; for which the Committee can assign no cause, except it be the introduction of the Holy Scriptures as the School-book for reading. These Priests have exerted all their influence over the parents, and have availed themselves of the religious prejudices existing among them against an Institution supported by Protestants, to induce many of them at different times to withdraw their Children from the Schools, or prevent their coming.

There have been admitted into the Schools since their first establishment, 361 Boys, and 236 Girls; in all 597.

Out of this number 346 have been so far instructed as to read the Scriptures; as also to write, and understand the common principles of arithmetic.

Above 40 who have left the Schools are in service.

The present number of the Children in these Schools is 80 Boys and 65 Girls, amounting in the whole to 145 Children.

During last winter, a statement was made to the Committee by the Master, that the Children were prevented from attending the Schools by the want of clothing. An appeal was in consequence made upon the subject to the benevolence of the Public, by an advertisement inserted in the Times and other newspapers (Jan. 11th, 1815), which produced the sum of 84*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* This was expended in clothing, consisting of new and second-hand garments for 175 Children; viz. caps, shoes, and stockings, with second hand dresses for 98 Boys; and new frocks, tippets, shoes, and stockings, for 77 Girls; together with 24 new bonnets for the female Monitors

[The Society enlarges on the opposition experienced from the Catholic Priests: for which, no other reason is known, than the use of the Scriptures in teaching the Children. Some instances are adduced.]

On the 22d of June a person, mother of two Children, informed the Mistress of the School, that when she went to confession to one of the Priests belonging to St. Patrick's Chapel, he turned her away *four different times from his knee*, and refused to give her absolution, unless she took her two Children from what he called '*bad and improper Schools.*' The woman, notwithstanding, refused to comply with his request, and has gone without his absolution, rather than deprive her Children of the benefit of the Institution.

The following interesting account is extracted from the School minute-book, May 15, 1815.

Honoria Goggin, a child ten years old, died this morning; she belonged to the School from its commencement. Her father reports, that, when the Priest, who attended her, could not prevail on him or his wife to remove his Children from these Schools, though he used both promises and threats, he urged the dying child to make it her last request to her parents, that they would take her brothers and sister from the St. Giles's Catholic Schools;

bat the child (notwithstanding his entreaties) refused so to do: with her last breath she expressed her thankfulness for the attention that was paid at those Schools, both to herself, her brothers, and sister; and expressed a hope that her parents would not on any account take them away. She said, it was there she was taught to read and write, and learned that a Saviour died for her."

Through the existence of this Society a considerable number of Bibles and Testaments have been circulated among the Roman Catholics in the neighbourhood of St. Giles's.

Many of the Children, also, are in the habit of taking home their books and reading the Scriptures to their parents, who cannot read.

Multitudes of Children of Irish labourers are to be found in various parts of this metropolis, and particularly in the neighbourhood of these Schools: almost all are plunged in the most *abject ignorance* as well as poverty; and exposed to all those seductions to vice and crime which these evils, when combined, too surely give rise to. Painfully numerous are the instances in which they have led these unfortunate beings to seek a daily subsistence, not merely from beggary, but from criminal depredation. The Committee are happy to add, that no instance of criminal misconduct has been discovered among the Children, while attending these Schools.

[The Master, who is an Irish Catholic, assigns good reasons for the preference given by the Society, and by himself, to the Book chosen as a vehicle of instruction, over others, to which recourse has been had by his Countrymen. He says,]

The extreme poverty of some hundreds of our countrymen, struggling against a tide of prejudice in this metropolis, the neglected state in which many of your Children were heretofore left, in consequence of the difficulty of obtaining admission for them into Roman Catholic Schools, and of your unwillingness to send them to such as were avowedly Protestant; a sincere wish for your own particular good, and the future prosperity of your children; a desire of removing the prejudices generally entertained against the natives of Ireland, and a prospect of a mutual union, by social intercourse, with our fellow-Christians of every denomination;—were the motives that induced me, after the most mature deliberation, to undertake the superintendence of The **ST. GILES'S CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.**

I judged that every Catholic would prefer Scripture lessons to the books formerly made use of in schools, such as the *Fairy Tales, Arabian Nights, Tom Thumb, Jack the Giant-killer, Irish Rogues, Seven Champions, Whittington's Cat, &c.* which only tended to fill the minds of the children with the most ridiculous and nonsensical ideas."

[That the opposition to the Bible is not the work of those Priests, only, who cannot read it, and who probably never examined a complete copy of it in their lives, (as was the case with the French emigrant Clergy which sought refuge in England)—but is authorized and commanded by Superior Ecclesiastical power, the following documents, signed with the writer's name, place beyond a doubt. The first is an Extract from Bishop MILNER's *Pastoral Charge to his Clergy, March 30, 1813. Part II.*—The others are from letters which appeared in the *Catholic Orthodox Journal*. We leave them to the reflections of our Readers: they need no Comment from us.]

"Of late years you know that numerous Societies have been formed, and incredible sums of money raised, throughout the United Kingdom among Christians of other communions, for the purpose of distributing Bibles *gratis* to all poor people who are willing to accept of them. In acting thus they act conformably to the fundamental principles of their religion, which teach that 'the Bible contains all things necessary for salvation, and that it is easy to be understood by every person of common sense.' But who could have imagined that Catholics, grounded upon quite opposite principles, should nevertheless show a disposition to follow the example of Protestants in this particular; by forming themselves also into Bible Societies, and contributing their money for putting the mysterious letter of God's Word into the hands of the illiterate poor, instead of educating clergymen, even in the present distressing scarcity of clergy, to expound the sense of that word to them? Yet such has been the influence either of public opinion, or of politics, upon several Catholics of both islands at the beginning of this 19th century! As it is highly probable that the prevailing *Bibliomania* may soon reach this district, I think it my duty to lay down a few maxims on this subject, which, in the supposed case, you will not fail, my dear brethren, to impress upon the minds of your people.

1. When our Saviour Christ sent his Apostles to convert the world, he did not say to them: "Go and distribute volumes

of the Scriptures among the nations of the world; but, *Go into the whole world, and PREACH the Gospel to every creature.*" Mark, xvi. 15.

2. It is notorious that not one of the nations converted by the Apostles or their successors, nor any part of a nation, was converted by reading the Scriptures. No; they were converted in the way appointed by Christ, that of preaching the Gospel, as is seen in the Acts of the Apostles, Bede's History, &c.

3. The promiscuous reading of the Bible is not calculated, nor intended, by God, as the means of conveying religious instruction to the bulk of mankind. For the bulk of mankind cannot read at all; and we do not find any divine commandment as to their being obliged to study letters.—

It is evidently a much more rational plan to put the Statutes at large into the hands of the illiterate vulgar, telling them to become their own lawyers, than it is to put the text itself of the mysterious Bible into their hands, for enabling them to hammer their religion and morality out of it. . . .

As to the text itself of the Bible, the Catholic Church, so far from locking that up, *requires her Pastors* to study the whole of it assiduously, as being, by excellence the *Liber Sacerdotalis*; and she imposes an obligation upon them, under the guilt of a grievous sin, as you well know, to recite no small portion of it, every day of their lives. She moreover recommends the reading of it to all persons who have some tincture of learning, and an adequate knowledge of their religion, together with the necessary humility and docility to dispose them (in common with her first Pastors, and the Pope himself to submit their own private opinion, upon all articles of faith, to the belief of the Great Church of all nations and all ages. . . .

Thus much unquestionably must be conceded to the religionists in question, that, in furnishing every human creature, as far as they are able, with a copy of the Bible, in one or other of the sixty languages into which they have translated it; and teaching them to gather their religious information from the bare text of it without comment, catechism, or articles; they act in strict conformity with the original and essential principle of Protestantism, and of every other sect which has abandoned the universal primordial Church.

The Bible-distributors act with equal consistency, in the means which they

adopt for undermining the Catholic religion, whether throughout the wide-extended missions of the holy and victorious Xavier, in the eastern world, or in the sister islands. . . .

Because they are aware, that if these simple souls can once be brought to lay aside their rule of faith, the Word of God, as authoritatively expounded by the Pastors of the Catholic Church, and to set themselves up to be their own teachers, the grand desideratum is at once accomplished: since, whatever else they may become, they cease to be Catholics—they could not, as I intimated before, hit upon a more effectual method to undermine the religion of the London Catholics, nine tenths of whom are indigent Irish.

The Catholic Pastors can instruct, and do instruct their people, at the present day, in the manner they have instructed them in all days since those of Christ, much better than these lay Evangelists can teach them, with the help of Bibles; though they stereotyped all the linen in Ireland into Bibles; and the labouring poor of Ireland, without a single Bible in a village, know more of the revealed truths of the Gospel, and can give a more rational, as well as a more detailed account of them, than the same class of people can in this country, which the Bibliomanists boastingly call THE LAND OF BIBLES.

I am, &c.

J. MILNER, D. D.

Wolverhampton, Oct. 16, 1813.

[We further learn that the Rev. Peter Gaudolphy—whom we promoted some time ago to a Cardinal's hat, for his zeal and services, in behalf of the papacy—has taken upon him to PREACH against these Schools: the tenor of his discourse and of Bishop MILNER's arguments, are effectual justifications of the opinion that the Catholic Religion and the Bible are completely opposite, inconsistent, and insupportable, to, and by, each other.]

The effect of this sermon was, that the Master and Mistress were grossly abused and pelted with mud, &c. while returning from St. Patrick's Chapel; their Children were beaten by others from St. Patrick's Society; a mob collected about the School-house, and broke the windows with stones and brick-bats; which injured many of the Girls, and among them, the daughter of the Master and Mistress, who received a hurt, by which she has become a cripple: and, within a few days, one hundred and eleven Children were withdrawn from these Schools.

National Register:

FOREIGN.

AMERICA: BRITISH.

Army Bills redeemed.

QUEBEC, Nov. 28.—The public will observe, that by a Proclamation in this day's Gazette, the Army Bills are called in to be redeemed in cash. All interest on these Bills will consequently cease, agreeably to law, after the 8th of next month.

These Bills were first issued under the authority of an Act of the Provincial Legislature, passed on the 1st August, 1812, shortly after the declaration of the late war by the United States; it is believed that at the time they were issued the public service could not have been carried on without them. The faith of the British Government was pledged by the Commander of the Forces for their redemption; they have almost invariably maintained an equal current value with cash; and the public faith is now honourably redeemed.

AMERICA: UNITED STATES.

British Seamen discharged.

New York, Dec. 9.—Already has a diligent enquiry taken place on board of our ships of war for British seamen, and such as are found will be discharged, but not given up to your government. This measure will be carried into effect with a hearty good will, inasmuch as we cannot find employment sufficient for our own mariners in times of peace, and because of the sound policy of trusting the defence of our ships to our countrymen, rather than to the caprice or bravery of foreigners.

Deficiency of Clergy, Presbyterian.

It is said that there are now in the United States, about two hundred Churches, or congregations of the *Presbyterian Connection* only, which are destitute of Pastors, though able and willing to support them.

State Banks: enquiry.

The Senate of Georgia appointed a Committee to confer with a Committee of the House of Representatives, on the conduct of the Directors of the Bank of Augusta, in refusing to pay specie for the bills issued by them, when presented for payment: whether, by such conduct, the charter under which the Bank was established, was not forfeited?

Taxes: Valuation on: Slaves.

The assessment or valuation of the lands and slaves in Georgia, North Ame-

rica, under the Direct Tax Law, is 57,746,771 dollars; of which considerably more than one-half is stated to be for slaves. The rate of taxation in this State is ascertained to be 33 cents. on every hundred dollars value, or one-third of one per cent. on the actual value of the property taxed.

The direct Tax amounts in North Carolina to 47 cents. on every 100 dollars of real estate.

* * We take the earliest opportunity of laying the following article before our readers: it contains the whole of our information on a subject, certainly of great interest to nautical men.

Perkins's New Invented Ship Pumps.

From the Philadelphia Register.

A trial was made Dec. 14th, at Wiling's Wharf, of Jacob Perkins's newly invented ship pumps: the effect exceeded expectations.

These pumps are worked in all cases by a greater or less power, and without the severe stress of muscular labour which is required by the pumps in common use; they raise a much greater column of water than any others, even under the effect of powerful machinery.

Their construction has been reduced to great simplicity. The shaft consists of a wooden trunk made of boards or plank, and the valves are formed of a stem of iron or brass, or even of wood, sliding diagonally in the pump through its whole length, from bottom to top; to which stem two triangular valves are affixed by leather hinges, which move up and down, fitting the corners of the shaft or pump, and occupying the whole diameter of the draft.

The pumps are worked by a rope fastened to a ring in the stem of the valve, and drawn over a sleeve or block at the top, or ears of the pump, and the operation is performed on the deck of the vessel by the seamen drawing a rope as they walk. In order to produce the greatest effect from their labour, both pumps are worked at once, and by the bight of the rope being carried through a pulley at a distance from the pumps, one of the valves descends as the other rises, thus working alternately, so as to keep a column of water wholly in motion in one or the other pump, for an uninterrupted distance of 20 or 30 feet, or according to the length of the pump.

The advantages of this improvement in raising water beyond the common mode, are evident in every part. They may be made at sea, at any time, by a carpenter

with his common tools, of such boards or planks as are taken out for the ship's use: and under any casualty they may be lifted to the hatch or any other part of the vessel where required. By the great length of the stroke of these pumps, the whole column is kept in motion for a considerable time together, and on that account less labour is required than where repeated action is made on a body of water in a state of rest—another great advantage is derived from a less loss of water at opening and shutting of the valves, which takes place much less frequently; also, from there being less play in their movement—while the peculiar construction of the triangular valves, accommodates them to any wear of the pump, and allows a passage through them of large substances, which so frequently choke the valves of the present ship pumps. The manner in which human labour is employed in this operation, constitutes a most valuable part of the invention.

In the labour of the common pump, it is well known, that the strength is most painfully exerted by the repeated and violent action of the muscles of the body; indeed, by what we may call an action of the body on itself; and the severity of this exercise in times of difficulty, can only be appreciated by those who have witnessed it. But in the mode adopted for this useful invention all unnatural and excessive exertion is avoided, and the effect is produced in a more ample manner by the seamen walking about the deck of the vessel, in alternate changes backwards and forwards, the labour being chiefly given by leaning the body on the drag of a rope. The comparative advantage therefore is such, that by this means the seamen pump without fatigue for half a day at a time, and produce by their labour a constant ascent of a column of water of 25 square inches, delivering at the rate of 320 gallons per minute, or 90 tons per hour.

AUSTRIA.

New Palace: new Theatre.

Vienna, Dec. 14.—The plan for the reparation of the fortresses blown up in 1809 by the French, as well as for the building of a new palace, is completed, and is sent to his Majesty for his approbation. The beginning of this great undertaking, in which several thousand discharged soldiers will be employed, will be made about the first week of March next. The expense of building a new Palace, with the rebuilding of the Theatre, which is to be pulled down, is estimated at three millions and a half of florins in silver, towards

which the Nobility of the Archduchy of Austria are said to have destined one million, and the rest will be paid by his Majesty himself.—(*Allgemeine Zeitung*, Dec. 20.)

Commerce.

Trieste, Oct. 15.—Within these three days there have arrived here 12 American ships, richly laden, from Baltimore, having performed their long voyage in 42 days.

BELGIUM.

Dock-yard; presented.

The Governor of the province of Antwerp, has addressed a circular letter to the Mayors, on the subject of the donation made by the King to the city of Antwerp, of the magnificent basins constructed there by the French government—a present which will be of the highest advantage to the whole province. These basins were begun in 1805, and the plan being successively extended, contained, in 1813, 21 ships of the line, 7 frigates, three brigs, and five corvettes, carrying 1,994 cannon.

Country occupied.

Philippville, Dec. 20.—To-day our Cantons were taken possession of in the name of his Majesty the King of the Netherlands, to the general satisfaction of all the inhabitants.

Leyden, Jan. 11.—By a Royal Decree, dated the 9th, his Majesty has revoked, as injurious to the extension of trade and manufactures, as well as to the price of the Funds of the Netherlands, all consents granted before his accession to the throne, relative to the placing of capital in foreign funds, under whatever denomination it may be.

EGYPT.

Wahabees Defeated.

Letters from Egypt, of the 25th July, state, that his Highness MAHOMMED ALI, the reigning Viceroy, who had undertaken personally the late expedition against the Wahabee Arabs, as well for the purpose of recovering the Holy Cities, as for removing the obstacles with those marauders continually opposed to every channel of trade and commerce both by land and sea, has at length terminated it with complete success. After driving them from Mecca, Medina, and the ports along the coasts of the Red Sea, taking possession of their inland capital, Turabul, &c. the strong hold on which they chiefly depended, he has effected their total defeat by pursuing them to the remotest confines of their widely-extended territory. He has been absent nearly two years.

FRANCE.

Monument to Louis XVI. and his Queen.

The King has ordered a monument to be built upon the ground, formerly the burial place of La Madeleine. A chapel consecrated to St. Louis, will contain two altars, which will mark the places where were deposited the bodies of King Louis XVI. and of the Queen, his spouse. Porticos will surround the area of this cemetery, in which the ashes of those great victims repose, and alleys of trees, isolating this monument from the neighbouring houses, will complete the religious character which should belong to it. The works necessary for the completion of this plan will be immediately commenced, at the expence of the civil list,—*Paris papers.*

FINANCES.

The Finances of France are at this moment of great importance to all Europe. A Report was made on this subject to the Chamber of Deputies, Dec. 23, 1815, from which we extract the following statements. The whole is of great length.

The Budget for the last three quarters of 1814, had been fixed at 442,000,000
It produced 534,000,000
But the expences having amounted to 637,000,000

Exceeded the receipts by . . 103,000,000

The excess of the receipts above the estimates was caused by the greater productiveness of the revenue, than was expected, and various other causes.

The auspices under which the year 1815 commenced, must be ranked among the epochs of the monarchy which leave the most affecting recollections.

The finances began to feel the effects of the general prosperity; the inscriptions had risen from 45 to 80 per cent; the arrears were at a price which placed them on a par with cash; a saving of 50 millions was waiting at the treasury.

The service of 1815 presents a mass of expenses paid, and to be paid, of 945,000,000
Receipts made, or to be made, 815,000,000

Deficit . . 130,000,000

If it is considered that this deficit represents nearly what remains due for the service of the 100 days of disasters, it will be found that the justice of the King is very liberal, in deigning to adopt it as the debt of the State. Thus no one will have to fear a denial of payment, even for debts

whose origin might ill recommend them to attention. X. . .

We have, for 1816, ordinary and extraordinary wants, of which we shall present the sum.

ORDINARY WANTS.

We place in the first line the interest on the public debt, augmented by 7 millions, conformably to the treaty of the 20th of November, which makes it amount to 115,000,000
The Civil List and the Royal Family, excluding the important sacrifice of which his Majesty and the Princes give so touching an example, and which appears in the budget of receipts 33,000,000
The Chamber of Peers reduced to one-half of its dotation . . 2,000,000
The Chamber of Deputies, for its administrative expenses . . 700,000
The Ministry of Justice . . . 17,000,000
The War Ministry 180,000,000
The Ministry of the Interior . . 70,000,000
The Ministry of Marine . . . 48,000,000
Ministry for Foreign Affairs . . 6,500,000
Ministry of General Police . . 1,000,000
The Ministry of Finance . . . 16,000,000
Sinking Fund 14,000,000
Expences of Negotiations . . . 12,000,000
Interests of Securities 8,000,000
Interests on Royal Obligations . 1,500,000

EXTRAORDINARY WANTS.

These would amount in the whole to 275,300,000, and their items are as follows:—

First-fifth of the war contribution of 700 millions 140,000,000
Maintenance of the Allied troops 130,000,000
Payment to the house of the Counts of Bentheim and Steinforth 800,000
Eventual expenses and repayments to be made in execution of the Treaty of Peace . . 4,500,000

800,000,000

These expenses have been fixed only after having been recognised to be indispensable; the public service requires that the means which we ask of you to maintain it should be entirely granted.

Those which above all ought to fix our attention, are first the suppression of useless services; secondly, economy in such as are necessary; and, lastly, a proportional drawback on those very services. The King has afforded already in this respect an affecting example. His Majesty has condescended to become the first contri-

butor to the wants of the State, in consecrating a considerable portion of the income of the throne to the relief of the most unfortunate districts.

The Royal Family has shown the same generosity. These sacrifices will make you as well as us feel, in a more lively manner, the misfortunes of an epoch, when the King and his family add, by such acts, to the claims, which, in so many other respects, they have acquired to the gratitude of the nation. The examination to which every expense has been subjected, and the different abatements and deductions produce a saving of nearly 250,000,000. It is after being convinced that this economy could not be carried further, that we have resorted to the computation of imposts. We all know how severe the pressure of the land-tax is; nobody feels more than his Majesty the desire of alleviating it. This alleviation would have been proposed to you if Providence had permitted that the good intentions of his Majesty had been fulfilled. But is this the moment to diminish the resources of the State? And however just, however desirable it would be to relieve the proprietors of land, can it be thought surprising that such relief should be still postponed? We therefore are obliged, Gentlemen, to propose to you to establish for 1816 the four direct contributions, upon the same footing as in 1815, which will amount to . 320,000,000

We may hope there will arise	
from the tax on registers,	
from the royal domains, and	
from the sale of wood . . .	150,000,000
From indirect contributions,	
and the tobacco duty . . .	147,000,000
From customs and salt . . .	75,000,000
From the Post-office, the salt	
manufacture of the East, &c. .	29,000,000
From the abatements in the	
civil list	10,000,000
From reductions of services . .	13,000,000
From securities	50,000,000
Total	900,000,000

The Tarifs on Colonial Produce are nearly the same as at present. Refined sugars in loaves, powder, or candy, continue to be prohibited.

Raw sugars from the French colonies pay 45 francs per metrical quintal; foreign of the same kind pay, according to their purity, 70 to 80 francs.

French clayed sugars, 60 to 80 fr.

Foreign clayed sugars, 100 to 120 fr.

Coffee, from the French colonies 60 fr.

Foreign coffee, 100 fr.

Tea, per killogramme, 3 fr.

Cotton Wool from the French colonies, per metrical quintal, 30 fr.

Foreign cotton, excepting from the Turkish provinces, 40 fr.

Cotton from the Turkish provinces, 50 fr.

French cocoa 100 fr. Foreign 120 fr.

French pepper and pimento, 120 fr. Foreign 145 fr.

A premium of 50 fr. per metrical quintal shall be granted upon stuffs made of cotton only, exported to foreign countries, by the Bureaux which the Government shall point out.

LORD WELLINGTON'S LETTER:

Persecution of French Protestants.

GENTLEMEN,—I have had the honour of receiving your Letter of the 24th inst. and I take the earliest opportunity of replying to it.

I have every reason to believe, that the public, and the Society of which you are the Secretaries, have been misinformed regarding what is passing in the South of France.

It is natural that there should be violent contests in a country in which the people are divided, not only by a difference of religion, but likewise by a difference of political opinion, and that while the religion of every individual is in general the sign of the political party to which he belongs, and at a moment of peculiar political interest, and of weakness in the government on account of the mutiny of the army, that the weaker party should suffer, and that much injustice and violence should be committed by individuals of the more numerous preponderating party. But as far as I have any knowledge, acquired during my stay at this court last year, and since the entry of the Allies into Paris, the Government have done every thing in their power to put an end to the disturbances which have prevailed in the South of France, and to protect all his Majesty's subjects in conformity with his Majesty's promise in his Royal Charter, in the exercise of their religious duties, according to their several persuasions, and in the enjoyment of their several privileges, whatever may be their religious persuasions.

In a recent instance, an officer, General La Garde, was sent down to Nismes, specially by government, to enquire into the state of affairs in that country, and upon his first report he had orders to open the Protestant Churches, which, in the course of the contest between the parties, had been closed. He was severely wounded when in the execution of these orders; and I have been informed by good authority,

that his Royal Highness the Duc d'Angoulême has since marched at the head of a body of troops against those who had opposed themselves to the execution, by General La Garde, of the orders of the government.

I inclose a copy of the King's Ordinance, issued in consequence of this event, which sufficiently shews the views and intentions of the Government.

I have further to inform you, that it is not true that the salaries of the Protestant Ministers have been discontinued by the King of France.

I trust that what I have above stated, will convince the Society of which you are the Secretaries, that the King of France's Government at least are not to blame on account of the unfortunate circumstances which have occurred in the South of France. I have the honour to be, &c,

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

Mr. T. Wilks, and Mr. T. Pellatt,
Secretaries to the Protestant Society
for Protection of Religious Liberty.

From a morning paper:—"The Prefect of the Department of Gard having invited to his house two Ministers of the Protestant communion, and two Members of the Consistory, with the Mayor of the city of Nismes and his Adjunct, informed them that the French Government took the greatest interest in the opening of the temples, and seemed even to accuse him, the Prefect, of negligence in this respect; he, therefore, invited, and even enjoined them to re-open their temples, assuring them of every protection: but added, that the Roman Catholics, seeing with dissatisfaction that these temples, were, before the Revolution, Catholic churches, it was agreed, in order that there might be no pretext for disturbance, that there should be new temples. The city would give the land for building them on: one to be situated North, the other South, and to cost 110,000 francs, towards which, he informed them, the Duc D'Angoulême would give 15,000 francs. The proposition has been accepted, and the work is about to be commenced. The temples will be without the city, and until they are finished, the Protestants will have peaceable possession of the present temples."

Charitable Workshops.

The Prefect of the Gironde has caused to be opened a new charitable workshop at Bourdeaux. Large rooms, warmed by stoves, will there present an asylum from the rigour of winter, as well as easy and gainful occupation until the spring. Beggars able to work will find there various employment, and good pay, that will place them above want.

Marshal Ney's Fortune.

An estimate has been made, since the execution of Marshal Ney, of the fortune he left behind him. It amounts to two millions and a half of livres; his engagements and debts diminish the sum to 500,000, and the expences of his late trial, to which he was condemned, are precisely one hundred thousand crowns, or three hundred thousand livres. This leaves Madame Ney a residue of 200,000 livres, or about 8,000*l.* sterling.

State of the Arts.

Whenever the papers speak of the taking the works from the Museum, they console the nation with the thought, that the artists remain, and they count up the works which will be sent to the next year's Exhibition. But notwithstanding this, art seems to go a begging, and a cargo of artists is soon to be shipped off for the Brazils. The Portuguese Ambassador is said to have promised them in his master's name, good salaries, their travelling expences, and even lands in Brazil. They are 20 in number. The Prince Regent seems to design to found an Academy of arts.

Guyton de Morveau, the celebrated French chemist, Member of the Institute, and Ex-Member of the Convention, died lately in Paris, at a very advanced age.

Hottentot Venus.

That important personage the *Hottentot Venus*, died on the 31st December, in Paris, after an illness of three days. They are now employed in one of the rooms of the Museum of Natural History in forming a cast of this celebrated beauty. Her body exhibited no visible trace of malady, except some spots of reddish brown round the mouth, legs, and sides. Her size and enormous protuberances are not diminished, and her hair, extremely curled, has not become lengthened, as is usual with negroes, in illness, and after death. The dissection of this woman will furnish an extremely curious chapter in the history of the varieties of the human species.—(*Moniteur.*)

The *Journal des Debats* states, that the *Hottentot Venus* died of the *small-pox*, and that her physicians treated it as a catarrh, a false pleurisy, and a dropsy on the chest!!!

The first *Steam Boat* to be built at Rouen is to serve as a packet between Paris and London. It is calculated that this voyage, which will be completed with as much regularity as travelling in a diligence, will not require more than 40 hours.

GERMANY.

French State Delinquents.

A German paper affirms, that the persons comprehended in the Ordinance of

the King of France of July 24, and who, according to the arrangements agreed on between the Allied Sovereigns, are to retire to Russia, Austria, or Prussia, will receive instructions to repair to the places designed for them, viz. in Austria, in Moravia; in Russia, in a southern province beyond Moscow; and in Prussia, in Silesia.—*Oracle*, Jan. 3.

Ceded Country occupied.

Hanover, Dec. 20.—On the 15th of this month the formal cession of the province of East Friesland, and of the country of Haarling, by Prussia, to the kingdom of Hanover, and the act of taking possession by the Hanoverian Commissioners, took place at Aurich. The assembly of the Hanoverian States was adjourned yesterday till the 3d of January, 1816.

Curiosity: ingenious workmanship.

Hanover, Dec. 25.—A tobacco pipe made of stags horn with extraordinary ingenuity and in the most finished style, by a Saxon artist, and designed as a present to the Duke of Wellington, has been sent to a mercantile house here to be forwarded. There are carved upon it representations of battles, portraits, &c. with the most masterly exactness and elegance.

HOLLAND.

Statement of the Finances, by the Minister of Finance, M. Six Von Otterleek.

The amount of the Expenditure for 1816 is estimated as follows.—

Royal Household . . .	2,600,000 florins
High Colleges—(expences of the Chambers, &c.) . . .	1,220,000
Department of the Secretary of State . . .	350,000.
Department for Foreign Affairs	890,000
Home Department . . .	2,300,000
Department of Justice . .	4,000,000
Department of the Reformed and other Religious Worship, that of the Roman Catholics excepted .	1,010,000
Department of the Roman Catholic Worship . . .	1,600,000
Department of Education, Arts, and Sciences . . .	1,000,000
Department of Finance . .	23,500,000
Naval Service	6,150,000
War Department	29,000,000
Sea and River Dykes and other Public Works . .	5,000,000
Department of Commerce and Colonies	2,550,000
Unforeseen Expences . . .	630,000

Total . 82,000,000

(N.B.—A Florin is equal to 20d.)

The Minister of Finance stated, that the above would be the maximum of the expenditure for the ensuing year, unless in case of the occurrence of new and unexpected events.

He had also to state that under the head of 23,500,000 florins for the department of Finance, were included two new items.—One of these was the sum of 1,500,000 florins, as the share of the Netherlands for the payment of the interest and the extinction of the Russian debt, in conformity to the Convention concluded at London, on the 19th of May last. The other was a sum of 475,000 fl. for payment of interest on the Austro-Belgian debt, which the kingdom of the Netherlands had taken upon itself by the Convention of the 11th of October.

The Minister next proceeded to state the Ways and Means for meeting this expenditure. Among these were a Land Tax for all the provinces of the kingdom, which is fixed at 16,132,540 fl.; the tax on persons and moveables, fixed at 2,735,570 fl.; and the tax on doors and windows, at 1,578,330 fl. Besides other small taxes, of less importance.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

In the city of Amsterdam, during the year 1815, the number of registered births was 7050, viz. 3462 males, and 3588 females; of deaths, 7047; of marriages, 1963; and of divorces, 14.

Sympathy and charity.

Leyden, Dec. 23.—Deeply moved by the unhappy event which has befallen the city of Dantzic, some of the citizens of Leyden opened a subscription for the relief of the unfortunate sufferers, in which several of their fellow-citizens have taken a share. This town (Leyden) experienced in the misfortune which befel it some years ago, such a high degree of kindness and beneficence from its fellow-countrymen, and even from foreigners, that it takes pleasure in giving, on this occasion, an example to the inhabitants of the Netherlands, which will certainly be followed by so benevolent, and now happily delivered a nation.

INDIES EAST.

Parental power opposed.

Extract of a Letter from Madras, dated 4th Sept. 1815.—“Accounts reached us a few days ago of a very unpleasant nature, from Hyderabad. Report states, that a son of the Nizam took under his protection a person who had rendered himself obnoxious to his father: the Nizam desired the son to deliver him up; which demand was not

complied with. The former then applied to the Resident (Mr. Russell) for troops to enforce his son's obedience; which request being granted, an officer (Lieut. Darby, of the 2d Regiment N. I.) went with a party to the son's house, to seize this man, who occasioned the contention. The son, however, still refused obedience: when the troops attempted to force their way into the house, but were attacked by an armed force, which the son had collected. In the contest, Lieut. Darby was unfortunately killed, with two or three native officers, and about twenty-five men of his detachment: the rest were obliged to retreat without effecting their purpose. I understand the affair has since been accommodated, by the son's having delivered up the obnoxious object."

CEYLON.

Pompous Idolatrous procession.

Candy, April 28th:—I shall now give you particulars of the ceremony of replacing the Sacred Relic in the principal temple, which took place last Monday.

To give splendor to this event, preparations were made for many days previous. On Sunday, the high-priest left Candy, for the purpose of escorting it in, attended by a numerous body of priests. About one o'clock, it was intimated to Mr. D'Oily, that the procession was approaching, when he, attended by Mr. Wright and myself, left the palace on foot, and proceeded toward the entrance of the town, to join it. On our arrival, we were met by the high-priest and chiefs, who appeared delighted at this mark of respect to their religion—complimentary congratulations detained the procession for a short period, when it proceeded in the following order:—

Eight large elephants, with white tusks, with rich coverings, accompanied by numerous attendants.

High-priest, supported by two young priests.
One hundred and fifty priests.

A SACRED IMAGE,

Covered with gold brocade, carried in a muncheal, with a canopy over it.
Sixty flags of different colours.

Trumpets and tom-toms.

Dancing girls.

Whips. Adigars. Whips.
Mollygoddie, 1st. Adigar, attended by numerous chiefs.

Two hundred headmen.

Gingals of the temple.

Tom-toms.

Drums of his Majesty's 3d Ceylon regiment.

Five most beautiful tusked elephants abreast, the centre one carrying

THE SACRED RELIC.

This elephant was highly ornamented, tusks cased in gold; the rest carried attendants, holding silver and gilt umbrellas and fans. &c.

Whips.

Adigars.

Whips.

Capuwatte, 2d. Adigar, in charge of the Temple, attended by many chiefs, and accompanied by Mr. D'Oily, Mr. Wright, and myself.

Some hundred headmen and followers.

Six large tusked elephants followed separately, each carrying a sacred image.

Some hundreds of natives

Enchleypola, who intimated that his health would not admit of his walking, followed in the rear on horseback, with a numerous body of attendants. The procession extended more than a mile; it reached the palace, in which the principal temple is situated, at four o'clock, but the soothsayer having intimated that the propitious hour had not arrived, the procession again moved round the square opposite the palace. Upon its arrival a salute was fired from the gingals of the temple, which was answered by one from the royal artillery: after this, the Sacred Relic was taken from off the elephant's back by two servants of the temple, whose mouths were covered, for the purpose of preventing their breath from contaminating the object of their worship: after this the chiefs, attended by the priests, retired within the temple, Mr. D'Oily, &c. being also invited to enter, which we did, first taking off our shoes. After a few complimentary words, Mr. D'Oily intimated, that he wished to make an offering to the temple, in the name of his Excellency the Governor, and would retire to bring it. After a short interval, he returned, and presented as an offering to the temple, a most beautiful musical clock, which was sent out during the government of Gen. Maitland. The burst of applause which continued for some minutes, upon this beautiful work being produced (which so fully shewed the superiority of our countrymen in mechanics,) proved the high estimation they put upon the present; but, when, as if by magic, this little machine was put in motion, the expressions of delight, by both priests and chiefs, exceeded all belief. Several other smaller customary offerings were made.

This procession, which was most magnificent, was conducted with the greatest regularity; not the smallest disorder was observable.

The streets through which the procession passed, were strewed with a white composition, as an emblem of purity; the houses in the town were all ornamented with young plantain trees. The decorations around the temple were most tastefully designed; all the pillars were covered with cocoa-nuts and various flowers.

The square in front of the palace was very handsomely illuminated at night;

and groups of oova, dressed as dancing girls, exhibited in all quarters.

Tea plant indigenous.

A discovery has been made, in the natural history of this island, which may be of incalculable benefit, under the subsisting difficulties with the Court of Peking. The Tea plant is said to be indigenous in the country.

Maritime danger.

An account of rocks discovered by the ship Swallow. David Wilson, master, from Bengal bound to England, Aug. 8th, 1815:—At 4 p. m. observed from the deck a rock with the sea breaking very high over it, hove to, to take a fair view of it. Saw another rock about west of the former, just above the water, a heavy sea running over it, and the appearance of a shoal extending to the E. S. E. of this rock, as far as the eye could reach from the mast head; the highest rock bearing at this time S. E. by E. and the extreme of the shoal east, true bearing, the rock distant about three miles off this appearance, about 26 feet above the level of the sea. Sounded with 129 fathoms, and no ground. The shoal appeared to be of great extent, but no sign of it extended to the northward and westward of the rocks. Our latitude is at this time 28 deg. 18 min. south, and longitude per mean of two chronometers, corrected at the Isle of France, 42 deg. 10 min. east of Greenwich, which places the highest rock in lat. 28 deg. 20 min. south, and long. 42 deg. 13 min. east. I have no doubt this must be the shoal on the southernmost extremity of which his Majesty's ship *Belliqueux* struck soundings; at that time she was in lat. 28 deg. 43 min. south, and long. 42 deg. 26 min. east from Greenwich.—That this is certainly a rock and shoal every person on board is fully convinced; there could be no deception, being so very near it. Night coming on, and the weather being unsettled, I thought it would be very improper to send the boat away, with the risk of losing her. On the 15th we had several Lunars, O. C. the mean of which is 9 miles west: when brought back to this day, it places the rock in 42 deg. 4 min. east of Greenwich; named them the Hagus Rocks.

INDIES: WEST.

Legislative proceedings.

The Jamaica Papers to Nov 3, contain an account of Proceedings in the House of Assembly, relative to Mr. Wilberforce's Bill for the Registry and Regulation of Slaves. The Report of the Committee, to which a Copy of that Bill had been

referred, passed the House on the 25th of October. In this Report the Committee recommend—

1. The appointment of a larger Committee to inquire into the proceedings in Great Britain which have induced the Imperial Parliament to entertain the question of enacting such a law; to inquire into the allegations and facts assumed in the Bill; to investigate the present condition of the slaves; to refute the calumnies circulated, with the weight derived from the name of the African Institution, with respect to the wanton oppression of the black population, &c,

2dly. The immediate consideration of the constitutional question arising out of the Bill which proposes to exercise within the island, powers of legislation not connected with commercial regulations.

Nov. 26th, the House of Assembly took into consideration a series of resolutions on the constitutional question above referred to, proposed by the Committee. The first resolution declares the rights of the Colonists of Jamaica to enjoy, so long as the Knights and Burgesses are not called to sit in the British Parliament, a distinct and entire Civil Government. Most of the subsequent resolutions, of which there are in the whole nine, are supplemental to the claim set forth in the first. The 5th, however, acknowledges the authority of Parliament in making laws for the general benefit of the Empire; but the 6th states, that the British Parliament has "in fact but not of right" made laws which deprive the Colonists of the advantage of cross-examining the evidence exhibited by British creditors, and has extended the powers of the Court of Admiralty, by which the inhabitants of Jamaica are deprived of their property without the intervention of a Jury. The 8th resolution is expressly directed against Mr. Wilberforce's Bill, which is declared not only to infringe the constitutional right of internal legislation, but to violate the pledge in respect of taxation given to the Colonies by the statute of the 13th Geo. III. c. 12.

Destructive Hurricane.

Kingston, Nov. 4.—Further accounts of the late storm have been received in this city from different parts of the island. In Blue Mountain-Valley the river from its rapidity has done very great damage, carrying away buildings, stock, &c. and removing whole fields of canes. Plantain-Garden River rose to a height never before witnessed by the oldest inhabitant. In Manchioneel the weather was severely

felt, many buildings have been blown down, and a quantity of stock, &c. lost. A schooner in Long Bay has been dashed to pieces, and the sloops *Phoenix* and *Holland* went on shore and bilged at Manchieneel. The wharfs at Plantain Garden River were also destroyed. On Font Hill, Palmeto River, and Coley, one-fifth of the land is gone. . . . Plantain Garden River made its way through Potosia estate, and carried away a large quantity of land.

Abbey Green Plantation, St. David's, Oct. 25.—(After describing the first days of the storm)—“Friday one o'clock, A. M. the wind increasing, and the rain pouring incessantly; the darkness of the morning prevented our seeing the danger we were in. About this time the ground below the negroes houses began to break away, and the first of the negro-houses was carried away, with its unwary inhabitants (seven in number) down a precipice, about 300 feet, out of which two escaped with a few slight bruises, the rest were seen no more. The negroes who heard the noise, arose, to apprise the others of their danger, but before their designs were executed, two more negro-houses gave way, each containing three negroes; the first, after being carried (by the earth that gave way) down the precipice, about 200 feet, broke to pieces; one negro escaped unhurt, the other two with a few slight bruises; but the inhabitants of the other house were not so fortunate; one escaped as the house was sliding away, the other two were carried into the river-course, and were washed away by the force of the stream. The cries of the negroes for the loss of their friends and children, it is not in the power of man to describe!”

By advices from Jamaica, a bottle was picked up at sea, after having been floating upwards of five years.

Jamaica, Oct. 28.—The following has been published by Capt. Coulson, late of the ship *Port Royal*:—

“This bottle was thrown overboard from the *William Manning*, of London, in lat. 35, N. long. 14. 26. W. on Sept. 9th. 1810. THOMAS HUSKISSON.

“This is intended to ascertain the current; whoever picks it up is requested to acknowledge it by publication.”

Captain Coulson picked up the above bottle on the 19th of the present month, on the S. E. point of Henegua.

Dangerous neighbours.

Letters from St. Kitt's, received in Glasgow, state that some run-away negroes,

in that island, had formed an encampment in the mountains, and proved very troublesome to the inhabitants at large.

Emperor's Fleet destroyed.

Accounts from Port-au Prince state, that in a gale of wind, on the 20th October, Emperor Christophe's vessels of war were driven on shore in the harbour of Cape Nicholas Mole, and most of the houses in that town and Jeremie were unroofed or blown down.

ITALY.

Works of Art recovered.

Milan, Dec. 24.—Mr. Rosa, the Keeper of the Gallery of the Belvedere at Vienna, Commissioner from Austria, to reclaim from France the works of art taken by the French from that Power, as well as from Parma, arrived here some time since. He has brought 12 chests containing a great many valuable pictures.

Clergy assisted.

It is announced by the government, that the Emperor has appointed an annual sum of 154,468 livres to succour the Clergy of Austrian Lombardy.

Toleration in Rome!! Cardinals in England!!!

Rome, Dec. 6.—The Council of Cardinals was assembled yesterday, and presided over by his Holiness. It is stated that there was read a sketch of a bull relative to religious toleration. This would appear singular. We are assured that the Cardinals in *petto*, will not be proclaimed this year. England wishes to have hats; it is not known for whom.

The Pope in Penance.

—Dec. 6.—His Holiness gives himself up, since the 1st December, to the practice of the most rigid penance. He lives like the fathers of the primitive church.

—Dec. 9.—Among the *fetes* suppressed by the usurping government, was that of the Conception of the Blessed Virgin. In general, all those *fetes* which relate to the mysteries were suppressed in preference, as it was attacking religion in its very essence. It has been celebrated this year with the greatest solemnity.—*Gazette de France.*

Conversions to Catholicism.

—Dec. 20.—While some Sovereigns grant special protection to the Reformed Religion, and proclaim in their States the toleration of all religions as a fundamental law, our Holy Religion bête triumphs over hostile sects. Seventeen Lutherans, ar-

tists and literati, residing here, have made solemn abjuration in the church of the Holy Apostles, and re-entered the bosom of the Church. They have been all baptized. Roman Prelates and Ladies attended these new converts, in this grand ceremony. The concourse of faithful Romans and strangers was immense. The greater number of the persons baptized live in affluence, and distributed considerable sums among the poor. Besides this, Jacob Turner, Thomas Kempte, Joseph Stobel, and Joshua Nickman, have been admitted into the Propaganda, where they prosecute their studies in the Eastern languages, that they may in future carry the light of the faith among the infidels. They are all attached to the society of *Free Christians*. (*Frances-Chrétiens*), of which Sir Sidney Smith is the glorious chief. It is said, that several Jewish abjurations will take place at Easter. These conversions are still more admirable than those of the Protestants.

Murat: Barbarity: Murder.

Naples, Dec. 5.—A scene ensued last week at Pizzo, in Calabria, which would disgrace the most uncivilized horde of barbarous savages. The inhabitants of Pizzo, the place where Murat was tried and shot, influenced by the demoniacal spirit of revenge, or some evil propensity, determined to dig again from the grave, the mutilated remains of their former King, for the purpose of burning them. The Syndic of the town, very properly, unwilling to sanction the passions of the vilest, stimulated in so disgraceful a manner, expostulated with them, and endeavoured to dissuade them from so barbarous an act: exasperated at even an attempt to dissuade them from an act which only the genius of evil could have suggested, they murdered the unfortunate Syndic, and dragging the body of Murat from the silent grave, they committed it to the flames with that of the ill-fated Syndic.

PRUSSIA.

Charitable Exhibition.—Museum.

Berlin, Nov. 7.—The receipts of the exhibition of the works of art, which are designed for the wounded, amount, after the deduction of all expenses, to 2000 dollars. It is said the King has approved of the idea lately mentioned in the public papers, of forming all the works of art into a National Museum, and that orders are already given to appoint one of the royal buildings for that purpose.

Gunpowder.—Dreadful Explosion.

A most calamitous and distressing accident took place at Dantzic, Dec. 6, by the

blowing up of a powder magazine, which scattered filled bombs and shells to a vast distance, in every direction; a third part of the city, consisting of three churches, and 6 or 700 houses has been destroyed, or materially damaged, and four hundred have lost their lives, or have been maimed. It was market day, and the country people, their horses oxen, sledges, and what they had brought for sale, were all crushed together. The glass in every window in the City was broke, and all the bells set a ringing by the shock, which was at first taken for an earthquake, till the shower of shells, shot and ruins fatally undeceived the inhabitants, and overwhelmed many.

RUSSIA.

A German paper states the following, as the value of the exports from Riga, in 1815:—To England, 11,625,232 rubles: Holland, 4,157,379; France, 155,804; Spain, 1,547,423; Portugal, 1,030,445; Prussia, 892,715; Embden, 323,888; Sweden, 1,351,722; Norway, 259,041; Denmark, 1,654,582; Hamburg, 171,297; Bremen, 95,758; Lubeck, 699,303; Rostock, 15,550; Wismar, 32,737; Leghorn, 10,529.

New Town, replaces old.

They write from Finland that the town of Helsingfors is to be rebuilt on a vast plan, which it will require enormous sums to execute. They are blowing up rocks, and filling immense hollows, to level the ground for the new buildings. The whole expense is borne by the public treasury.

Those persons who build private houses obtain exemption from taxes, and many other advantages; thus a great many handsome buildings have been erected, as well of stone as of wood, and Helsingfors will soon become a charming town.

Metropolis renovated.

A letter from Moscow says—"Moscow rising from its ashes will be more beautiful than ever, although not so large. The change effected here in so short a time is incredible. An astonishing, and in modern times a novel spectacle, is exhibited; an immense plain on which the eye distinguishes a confused and varied mixture of ruins—palaces, as well stone as wood—large and small houses—churches—places where lie the remains of burned houses—uncultivated fields, the whole surrounded by brick and lime kilns; and in the midst of all this, a swarm of workmen of every description.—The entire recalls the towers of Babel, but with this difference, that the result will be far different. All the streets of communication are filled with long car-

riages charged with materials. The Kremlin, which was heretofore the most beautiful ornament of the city, is partly rebuilt, and on a plan more regular. Those of its old walls that continuestanding, have been rough cast and white-washed. The cannon conquered from the enemy, are ranged in large piles in the large square facing the Senate House. Posts indicate the nations to which they belonged: French, Austrians, Prussians, Italians, English, Germans, Spaniards, Swedes, and Poles. These pieces are destined to form a monument, of which the programme has been already proposed.

Petersburgh Dec. 16.—His Majesty the Emperor arrived here on the 13th, at eleven in the morning, in perfect health. The Monarch repaired first to the church of Casan, and then to the winter Palace. Yesterday all the Ministers were admitted to an audience of his Majesty.

SAVOY.

Country occupied formally.

They write from Chambery, the capital, —“It was on Dec. 15th, in the evening, that the act of the giving up our country was signed by the Austrian General Stefani and the Piedmontese General Dautzen.

“The act of taking possession followed on the 16th at noon. From the morning early, the road from Montmeilan was covered with immense crowds. All the parishes round this city had sent numerous deputations to meet the troops of our good King. Each of these deputations was preceded by musicians, followed by the most respectable old men in the parish, carrying the blue flag. The ceremony was terminated by a discourse of the Abbe Mestre, in which he invited the Savoyards to banish luxury, which engenders corruption, and to return to the amiable and ancient simplicity of our ancestors.”

SWITZERLAND.

The Bishoprick of Basle, which is now united to the Canton of Berne, contains 62,000 inhabitants.

Excommunication of Mice!!!

A ceremony which perhaps might have been very good in the fifteenth century, but which one is astonished to find in an enlightened age, has been performed this week in the Catholic districts about Basle. A solemn malediction and excommunication has been pronounced against the mice guilty of committing depredations in the fields.

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. As it is scarcely possible that our readers should form any idea of this ceremony, we annex an account of it from one who had been a party to such doings! The Arguments of the Country people on one side, and of the Priests on the other, deserve attention; as do, also, the facts narrated. We had indulged a hope, that all such nonsensical farces, having been abolished by the French, would have slept the sleep of Death. If these, and similar, be revived, the time is not far off that may teach Popery more effectual lessons.

An Observance in the Church of Rome, which is most ridiculous,—is the Exorcising of Rats, Caterpillars, Flies, and all other Insects, between the Feasts of Easter and Ascension. I myself have assisted very often, both in France and Italy, in performing this Ceremony; and herein I can say, that I have been among the number of Fools: True it is—it was for our Advantage; for we were well paid for our pains. We go from one farm to another, from one Country-House to another, and almost upon every piece of Ground we repeat our Exorcisms. We bespeak all these little Insects, no otherwise than if they were Reasonable Creatures, and make use of the Name of God to Adjure them.

Adjuro vos per Deum Sanctum, per Deum vivum, per Deum Omnipotentem, &c.

I Adjure you by the Holy God, by the Living God, by the Almighty God, to depart these Grounds, and to get you gone to Desert and Waste places, where you may not be in a condition of hurting any one, nor the Fruits of the Earth.

(If this be not to take the Name of God in vain, I don't know what is.) Besides, all this was nothing, but meer Labour in Vain; because there was not so much as one poor Worm or Caterpillar, that offered to budge from its place, for all this pother. When we were quite tired with Exorcising, we went to refresh ourselves in the first Farm that was next to us, where the good Country People did not fail to set before us the best that they had. We found some amongst them tho' that were no Fools; They told us, *Sirs, If we did not take the pains to rid our Trees of the Caterpillars, your Exorcisms would stand us in poor stead.* We reproved them for their want of Faith, which render'd the pains we took unprofitable to them. The most part of the Peasants, by way of acknowledgment for these Exorcisms, send all

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their First-Fruits to the Priests that have Officiated them, so that we had always the First-Fruit of every Season.

I was once invited by a Noble Venetian, to pass the time of *Platige* with him in the Country at his House of Pleasure, Two Miles from *Rovigo*, in the *Polesine*. When we arrived there, there was a kind of Flies, which (as they said) were fallen from the Sky, and did much mischief; they suck'd and devour'd all the Grapes that were not yet ripe. The Noble Venetian desired me to accompany the Curate of the Parish, in order to Exorcise them; Accordingly we went thither with five or six Clergy-men more. The Heat was so excessive that we were forced to go for shelter into every House we met with in the Fields. Now it happened by Mischance, that he who carried the Holy-Water, (whether by his having drunk much, or otherways) fell asleep in a Cellar, where he had entered to cool himself. We did not take notice of his not following us, and we walked almost a Mile to a certain Field, where we were to Exorcise. Here we began to call for our Holy-Water, without which nothing was to be done; but the Man was not to be found, and we were oblig'd to send some boy to seek for him with all speed. We stayed there near an Hour, expecting him, and during that time the Flies stung us so terribly, that our Faces and Hands were all of a Gore-blood; they plainly shewed by this their rudeness, that they did not care a Rush for our Exorcisms, and accordingly in our own defence, we dispatch'd them as quick as possible, and with all expedition returned to our first House. These Insects we found discharged their fury during the Heat of the Day; for towards Evening one might safely walk abroad, without being molested by them. And then it was that we went and recommenced our Exorcisms, tho, without the least success; for the Flies persisted to make the same havoc as before, until that a continual Rain of four or five days kill'd and swept them all away, better than all the Holy-Water might have done.

I went at another time, during my stay at *Manonia*, to Exorcise the Insects in the Country, in Company of a Country Curate, who had a very Comical Wit. He did not tie himself to the Ritual, or Form prescribed by the *Romish* Church, but made his Paraphrase upon every thing; sometimes he spoke to the *Pismires*; sometimes to the *Grasshoppers*; he made his Apostrophes to the *Bees*, *Lizards*, and *Worms*. He finished them all one after another, to the Countries which he assign'd

them for the place of their Exile, and re-legated the *Moles* to the *Antartick Pole*; without once knowing what it was. He had scarcely pronounc'd the dreadful Sentence, but a *Mole* came forth out of his Hole; whereupon the Curate cried out *Courage, my Friends, look! there's one of them which is ready to begin his march*. But the *Mole*, it seems, had no mind to take so tedious a journey, but crept into another Hole near to it, in the same Field. One of the Peasants that was present, ran to look into the Hole, to which the *Mole* had betaken himself, and said very innocently, *What, Sir is this the Antartick Pole?*

TURKEY.

Experiments on the Plague.

FRANKFORT, DEC. 26.—The following letter has been addressed to us, with a request for its publication:—

Vienna, Dec. 4, 1815.

Sir,—On my arrival here a few days ago, I read in your paper of the 4th of November, the following article under the date of Constantinople, Sept. 25:—The English physician Maclean, who pretended anteriorly that contagion was not to be feared, has been himself attacked, after a few days attendance on those ill of the plague in the Lazarettos. He is now almost convalescent, but we are assured, that satisfied with this trial, he has renounced the wish of continuing his experiments."

Far from renouncing this wish, no sooner had I recovered, than I formally offered to the constituted authorities in the Levant to re-commence my researches, on condition that they defrayed the expences of an establishment suitable for the purpose, being myself sufficiently convinced that what are called *Greek Hospitals*, are incompatible with the means of improving the treatment of that malady.

Notwithstanding all the discouraging obstacles which I have met with, I can affirm that the mode in which I have successfully treated, for years past, malignant fevers in other countries, is equally applicable to the plague of the Levant.

But this conviction, however satisfactory to myself, cannot be interesting to the public, until the practice become general. My chief object at this moment, and which I hope to realise on my return to my country, is to find means for impressing others with this conviction, and for extending its utility. In the mean time I declare, that full of confidence in my success, from an experience acquired amidst the sick, I am ready to carry relief to those infected with the plague in any part of the world

whatever, provided I am assured of the active co-operation of the respective governments, which can alone second my labours. I propose to publish in due time, the result of my observations in Turkey, to assign the causes which impede in that country, researches relative to the plague, and suggest the means of remedying them. But a work of this kind requires much time and new labours. I therefore invite also the Physicians on the Continent, to communicate to me the observations which they may have had an opportunity of making on this subject, if they do not intend to publish them themselves. My usual residence is at Greenwich, near London. CHARLES MACLEAN, M.D.

The principal points of the treaty concluded between the Sublime Porte and the Servians, are stated to be the following:—

1. Servia recognizes the Grand Seignior as Sovereign.
2. It retains the liberty of exercising its religion.
3. Every chief of a family pays annually a ducat, and besides that a piaster per head.
4. No Servian can settle in Turkey, but he is allowed to be there on commercial business.
5. The fortress of Belgrade remains occupied by Vahpe Pacha.
6. In time of peace the Grand Seignior has the free disposal of a corps of 12,000 Servian troops.
7. Servia is always to have an accredited Agent to the Divan at Constantinople.

National Register,

BRITISH.

WINDSOR CASTLE, JAN. 5 "His Majesty has enjoyed good bodily health, and has been generally tranquil during the last month, but His Majesty's disorder is not abated."

(Signed as usual.)

The Queen's Birth Day.

On the 19th of May last, her Majesty completed her 71st year;—her birth day has usually been kept on the 18th January, following; but since the affliction of the King, as his birth day is not kept, her Majesty's occasions no festival at court.

This day, however, being appointed for the day of Thanksgiving for Peace, it was noticed much more than has lately been usual. The morning was ushered in with a general ringing of bells, flags were displayed from the steeples of most of the parish churches, and other public places. At one o'clock, the park guns fired a double royal salute. In the evening, Drury-lane and Covent-garden theatres were illumi-

nated with a Crown and C. R. and the royal tradesmen illuminated their houses.

The depositing of the French colours and eagles taken at Waterloo, in the Military Chapel in Whitehall, was appointed for the day, and the Commander in Chief gave orders for calling out the brigade of Guards, the whole of the Grenadier Regiment included, and the Life Guards dismounted. They wore their new caps on the occasion; and those who have gained honorary medals wore them. They assembled on the parade; and collected a concourse of people, probably the largest ever met at that place.

The escort of these trophies was formed of one captain, three subalterns, two sergeants, and eighty four privates, who had all been present at Waterloo; the eagles were carried by sergeants of the first and third regiments: and on reaching the colours of the grenadiers, they were lowered to the ground, while the former embroidered with the names "Lincolnes, Corunna, Barossa, Waterloo," floated in the air. The troops and spectators instantly gave three enthusiastic cheers. The sergeants carried the eagles to the altar of the chapel, where they were deposited.

Army.—The reductions towards the peace establishment of the army will be applied to the dismissal of the Staffs of non-effective battalions, so as to relieve the country from the charge of maintaining full corps of officers for mere skeletons of regiments; without any diminution of the number of troops actually under arms, and fit for service: not a man of whom will be discharged whom it will be found practicable to retain. According to the scale of reduction adopted by the heads of the department, and acted upon, all additional battalions having less than 200 men are to be entirely reduced: all having from 200 to 400, are to be reduced from ten to six companies each. The effective men of the reduced battalions are to be drafted into the weakest of those kept up, in order to complete their strength.

Navy.—The following is a correct statement of the British Navy in Commission, made up to 1st January:—Ships of the Line, 26—Fifties, 5—Frigates and other Post Ships, 75—Sloops, Cutters, Schooners, &c. 101—Hospital Ships, Prison Ships, &c. not effective, 14—Troop Ships, 8—Store Ships, 14—Yachts, 5—Total, 248.

We hear that the collections for the Waterloo Subscription, under the licence of the Prince Regent and the authority of the Archbishops, from nearly 7000 pa-

riches of England and Wales, amounts to the unprecedented sum of about 140,000l.

The Arts.—A Committee connected with the British Institution, formed of the Marquis of Stafford, Sir George Beaumont, Mr. Charles Long, and Mr. P. Knight, have written officially to the Royal Academy, stating, that they are directed by his Majesty's Ministers, to request the opinion of that body, as to any plan, by which, in their view, the encouragement of the Fine Arts in this country can be connected with the illustration of the late glorious victory at Waterloo.

New Village.—A new village, to be called Waterloo, enclosing and surrounding a new place of public amusement, somewhat on the plan of Ranelagh, beautifully diversified by walks, plantations, and canals, is just announced, by inscriptive boards on the grounds, as to be built, commemorative of that glorious day, on a most charming spot of ground, nearly adjoining Primrose Hill, northward, abutting on the high road to Hampstead, just above Chalk Farm, and extending westward nearly to the before-mentioned hill.

Bills of Mortality.—A General Bill of all the Christenings and Burials from December 13, 1814, to December 12, 1815: Christened in the 97 Parishes within the Walls, 993. Buried, 1,985. Christened in the 17 Parishes without the Walls, 4,990. Buried, 3,864. Christened in the 21 Out-Parishes in Middlesex and Surrey, 12,210. Buried, 9,385. Christened in the 10 Parishes in the City and Liberties of Westminster, 5,224. Buried, 5,226.

Christened	Buried
Males . . . 12,231	Males . . . 9,882
Females . . . 11,133	Females . . . 9,678

In all . . . 23,414	In all . . . 19,506
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Whereof have died.

Under two years . . . 5,200	Fifty & sixty . . . 1,886
Between two & . . . Sixty & seventy . . . 1,621	
five . . . 1,916	Seventy & eighty . . . 1,221
Five and ten . . . 870	Eighty & ninety . . . 674
Ten & Twenty . . . 677	Ninety & a hundred . . . 176
Twenty & thirty . . . 1,425	A hundred . . . 9
Thirty & forty . . . 1,824	A hundred & one . . . 1
Forty & fifty . . . 2,975	A hundred & three . . . 1

Decreased in the Burials this year, 923.

French Mortality.—The following comparative statement of the number of deaths, marriages, and births, at Paris, during the years 1813 and 1814, extracted from a letter in the *Gazette de France*, may appear curious to our readers:—The number of those who died in 1814 amounted to 27,815, of whom 15,844 were males and 11,971 females. In 1813, the deaths

for both sexes did not exceed 18,676, making a difference of more than 9,000. The marriages contracted in the former year (1814) amounted only to 4,188; in 1813, on the other hand, they were as high as 6,583, making a difference of 2,395 in favour of the latter year. The number of births, in 1814, was 10,814 males, and 10,433 females, making a total of 21,247.

French Prisoners.—Government gave direction lately to the Agents of the prison Depots at Forton and Dartmoor (Captains Mottley and Shortland) to provide vessels and send home all the French prisoners that are under their charge. It is a remarkable circumstance, that every prisoner at Forton Depot (upwards of 600) was wounded at the battle of Waterloo, and that they will all return home, except one who died from consumption, perfectly cured and in good health.

Effects of Peace: Commercial Town.

From a recent survey of the houses in the town of Liverpool, made for the purpose of compiling a new Directory, it appears that a very great diminution in the number of empty houses has taken place since the last survey in 1813. The comparative numbers are as follow:—

The empty houses in Liverpool and its environs amounted in 1813 (reckoning front houses only), to	1422
According to the survey in 1815, they are	731

More front houses occupied in 1815 than 1813 691

This number, on the usual scale of 5½ persons to a house, adds to the population 3800 persons, exclusive of the back-houses, which have increased in more than an equal proportion.

Average Price of Corn, 1815.

The average price of corn in the inland counties has been, in Middlesex, 58s. 7d. which is the highest price; the lowest was 47s. in Northamptonshire; of the maritime counties, the highest was 67s. in Cornwall; and the lowest, 47s. in Pembrokeshire; and on the 27th of December, the price of a sack of flour was 50s. to 54s.

Surrey Sessions, Horsemonger-Lane.

The Sessions commenced before a very numerous bench of Magistrates.

Gaol Fees.

In compliance with the recommendation of a Committee of Magistrates, appointed to inquire into the subject, the Court ordered that instead of the under sheriff's receiving a fee of 5s. 6d. on the discharge of every debtor, and the gaoler a fee of 2s. 6d.

on such discharge, that the first should receive a yearly stipend of 20*l.* and the latter of 10*l.*

Liquor Shops.

The Court took into consideration the report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the increase in the number of gin shops, and the consequent increase of immorality and depravity amongst the lower order of the people.

The Magistrates came to a resolution not to license any house which had not good accommodations for such persons as should prefer beer to spirits, and good beer to furnish them with.

Caution.—Lately a melancholy and fatal accident occurred in Norwich, from the dangerous and too prevalent practice of breaking horses in the streets. One of these untamed animals, which a man was driving in a cart, took fright, and galloping through Ber-street, unfortunately knocked down a girl named Fiddeman, having an infant sister in her arms. The latter was killed on the spot; and the former had her skull so dreadfully fractured that but slight hopes remain of her recovery. Two other children were knocked down by the same horse and much bruised.

Destructive Floods.

On Saturday, Dec. 20, one of the most serious floods took place in the Tyne, that has happened since the great flood in 1777. Great damage was done to the small craft in the river. By the violence of the current in South Tyne, two of the arches of Haydon bridge have been destroyed. Great damage has also been done by this storm on the banks of the Wear and Tees. (*Newcastle Paper.*)

Winter.—In the northern parts of our island, the winter has set in with great severity. The snow is in many places several feet deep, and had been falling without intermission for three or four days. At Carlisle on the 22d ult. there were nine mails due, some for 24 hours. On Wednesday, the 21st, the post-man from Keswick to Alston perished in the snow, and two men, travelling over the same wild spot, were unhorsed, by the violence of the hurricane, and it was only by much exertion and agility, that they saved themselves from being hurled into a hideous abyss that borders the road. The mail coach from Newcastle to Carlisle was overturned the same night, owing to the state of the roads, but no serious injury befel the passengers, six in number. The Carlisle mail did not reach Edinburgh on the 22d till

twelve hours after its usual time. The roads around Glasgow were nearly impassable. The coaches between Edinburgh and Glasgow were with difficulty got through the snow, and one coach to Air was unable to pass Drumbie Hill. In Yorkshire and Lancashire, they had tremendous thunder storms, which did considerable damage, and were immediately followed by heavy falls of snow.

Pitcairn's Island: assistance.

"We have great pleasure in stating to the public, which has been so much interested in the fate of the recently discovered demi-British Colony in Pitcairn's Island, the descendants of the mutineers of the *Bounty*, that it is the laudable purpose of Government to render them every possible assistance. They will be amply supplied with implements of husbandry, and of useful handicrafts, and with all those utensils of European manufacture, which can contribute to their comforts or increase their happiness."

Cambridge.—The Bishop of London's Two Gold Medals, of the value of fifteen guineas each.—The subjects for the present year are:

FOR THE LATIN DISSERTATION.

"Veram esse Religionem Christianam probatur ex infirmitate ac simplicitate eorum qui eam imprimis docuerunt."

FOR THE ENGLISH.

"Be ye angry and sin not: let not the sun go down upon your wrath." Eph. iv. 26.

Any member of Christ's College may be a candidate. The Dissertations to be sent to the Master of Christ's College, before the 1st of July next.

The subjects for the Members' prizes for this year, are, for the

SENIOR BACHELORS,

Hieroglyphicorum origo et natura.

MIDDLE BACHELORS,

Utrum civitati plus utilitatis an incommodi afferant leges, quæ privatorum hominum sumptibus modum imponunt.

SCOTLAND.

Mendicity.—An Edinburgh Paper says—On Monday week, the annual meeting of the Edinburgh Society for suppressing begging took place, the Lord Chief Justice Clerk in the chair. At the outset of this establishment, the fear was almost general, and even among some warm advocates for the plan, that Gentlemen would not be found willing to undergo the labour of investigating the cases of the hordes of idlers, who, particularly at the first, would present themselves, in the hope

of having all their wants, real and imaginary, at once supplied, without one effort, on their part, to contribute to their own comfort. Gentlemen were, however, found, who did their duty, and drove from our streets the most odious pest that ever disgraced them. It was, besides, a part of the plan, that a certain number of Ladies should undertake particular duties; and if a dread existed of procuring Gentlemen to toil amidst rags and poverty, it was, with some, still more a matter of doubt if Ladies would condescend to such duties. The public have had a cheering example of the fallacy of such fears; the Ladies have done their duty, and more than their prescribed duty. The destitute female children of the poor arrested their notice, and a new source of profit, by a new branch of labour, has been instituted by their ardent zeal. From 30 to 40 girls have been taught to plait straw; they have, besides, been educated in the principles of the Gospel, well clothed, and boarded; their earnings have not only been found adequate to all this, but a profit of about 30*l.* has resulted to the Society during the last year; besides, many of these girls have accounts at the saving banks, and one not 12 years of age, has actually 40*s.* at her credit. After this statement, it will be admitted, that obligation is due to those Ladies, which no praise can adequately reward.

Meetings have been held at the Chamber of Commerce, Edinburgh, of the merchants and traders, to take into consideration the propriety of referring disputes and errors in accounts and mercantile transactions, to arbitration, thereby saving the very heavy expense attending litigations, not only occasioned by the multiplicity of professional charges, but by the stamps used in law proceedings.

A case very lately decided by the Justices of the Peace in Dundee, deserves to be generally known. The Sessions Clerk summoned to the Justice Court a member of one of the Episcopal Congregations, in order to recover the fee for inserting a child's name in the parish register. It was pleaded in defence, that the register of the Episcopal Congregation was equally good in law: but the Justices after bestowing on the case that deliberation which its general merits required, and also examining similar cases decided for other Sessions Clerks by Justice and Commissary Courts, found, that the parish register is the only legal one, and that the Sessions Clerk can recover from all Dissenters, of what denomination soever, the dues of insertion.

A letter from Aberdeen, dated Dec. 23, says,—“The grand ceremony of the instalment of the Marquis of Huntley, as Chancellor of the University of Marischal College, took place yesterday, in presence of the Professors of King's and Marischal Colleges, the clergy, students of the latter, and a great number of Gentlemen, followed by a splendid procession.

The profits arising from the Edinburgh musical festival, amounting to 1,500*l.* have been divided among 17 charitable institutions in that city, in proportions, according with the utility and the necessities of the several establishments.

IRELAND.

A view of the Linen Manufacture in different periods, within a District of a few miles round Belfast; with remarks on the trade in general. Drawn up in the beginning of the present year, 1815.

1782.—In that year, the linens exported from that place alone, according to the custom-house books, were 2751 packs and boxes, which, averaged at 100*l.* each, were in value 275,000*l.*

There were then, in a circuit of eight miles round Belfast, 39 linen bleach greens at work, computed to bleach (*) 172,000 pieces, which, at 2*l.* 10*s.* (the average of white webs) valued 430,000*l.*

The number of greens then in the entire county of Antrim, was 79.

Since the above period, the West of Ireland has come rapidly forward in the coarse branches, particularly Westport, Ballina, and Sligo.

1814.—Thirty-two years after the preceding calculation, there were in the same district round Belfast, only 17 linen bleach greens at work, computed to have bleached (†) 194,000 pieces annually for several years: amounting in value, white, at an average of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* each, to 646,666*l.*

It appears, therefore, that even in quantity the neighbourhood of Belfast, in the last 32 years, has scarcely fallen off in its white trade; while in value, it has increased by 216,666*l.*—viz. the difference between 430,000*l.* in 1782, and 646,666*l.* in 1814. What shall we say of the manufacture in general, when we add an im-

(*) Average quantity which these greens then bleached was only 4,400 each, many of them being on insignificant streams, and the machinery imperfect.

(†) Of the above 194,000 pieces, two thirds are brought down from the coarse countries. A 1,200 web in Armagh market in 1794, sold from 19*d.* to 21*d.* brown, which in 1814, was up to 26*d.* to 27*d.*

mense trade, chiefly in three quarter unbleached goods, called brown beetlers, introduced into the county of Antrim in 1764, chiefly for export to the Spanish colonies, as well as for the use of the American States, to replace the coarse German linens, of which they were deprived by the disturbed state of the Continent, and for the British dominions.

To ascertain the magnitude of this great additional trade, is at present impracticable, but some idea may be formed of it by this circumstance—that a single draper in the county of Antrim, finished of those goods last year, to the amount of nearly 100,000*l.* worth, and this year promises as much; while several others finish large quantities; inasmuch, that my informant calculates, that the entire quantity in that county cannot fall much short in value of one million of money! Say that this is even one fourth too high, there will remain 750,000*l.* an amount greatly exceeding that of the whole white trade; and both of them forming an aggregate of one million and a quarter. Averaging the double webs at 2*l.* 10*s.* each, the manufacture of brown beetlers would be 300,000 webs annually, in the county of Antrim alone.

In the view given of the trade of bleached linens, the calculations do not comprehend the counties of Armagh, Monaghan, Tyrone, Derry, Mayo, or Sligo, and only comprise eight miles from Belfast into the county of Down (†).

The finest hank of linen yarn in the world.

There is now in the hands of William Dawson, of Woodbank, Esq. near Gifford, a hank of yarn, spun by Catherine Woods, of Dunmore, near Ballynahinch, aged about fifteen years. It weighs exactly ten grains, which, taking the pound avoirdupoise at 7,004 grains, would require above 700 hanks to the pound, making a thread 2,521,440 yards, or 1,432 miles, 5 furlongs, 8 perches, $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards long.—17*lbs.* 6*oz.* $3\frac{1}{2}$ *drs.* of said yarn would contain a thread 24,912 English miles long, which is equal to the circuit of the earth. As we understand it is to be laid before the Linen Board, we have no doubt but they will amply reward this national prodigy in spinning.

Mary Jane McCance, of Clentanagullan, near Ballynahinch, spun, this season, a hank of yarn which weighed no more than 13 grains.—(*Dublin Evening Post.*)

(†) In 1800 the entire manufacture of Ireland was valued at 1,612,686*l.* of which above a million and an half were supposed to be used at home.

POLITICAL PERISCOPE.

Panorama Office, January 29, 1816.

The British Parliament meets on the first day of February. Report assumes that its Sessions will not be long—that it will have no occasion to sanction a new loan, and—that no great difficulties will arise in the course of it. In consequence of this, *Omnia*, that has long maintained a premium of 14, has suddenly started up to 18 and 19.—As the Political Department of the Panorama has now lost all hope of making further advantages of its *loose thousands*;—they will, naturally, be directed to the encouragement of the trading interest,—and must be content to produce a profit of honest 5 *per Cent.* and so of others.

But, in our opinion, a Sessions of Parliament is no trifling labour: look at the Acts passed in the last Sessions, and at those of which notice was given, or for which wishes were expressed. The whole forms an immense mass.

The number of PUBLIC and GENERAL

Acts was	196
Those LOCAL and PERSONAL were	100
PRIVATE ACTS	112

Total. 408

In the first division are included all such as relate to the National Revenues, to the Taxes, to the Trade and Navigation of the Country, &c. most important subjects assuredly; and never more so than at the present moment, after a war so long;—may we add, a peace so DURABLE!

The second division comprizes such articles of Interior Regulation, as are of infinite interest, and, in fact, are the foundations of our National Respectability. The Statesman knows—though the uninformed may not know, that this is the true character of Bills respecting our public highways, ferries, canals, and a thousand such like things, which taken separately, are *local*; but taken in the aggregate are *NATIONAL*. They render this country the pride of its inhabitants, and the wonder of its visitors.

Inclosures of Waste Land, allotments and final arrangements of mixed properties, by which the productions of the Earth, the interest of proprietors and of neighbours are furthered, and Public Welfare is made to result from Private Interest: these are the busy ingredients of the third distinction; and no less beneficial than urgent.

Now it cannot be supposed, that, *in*

during the uncommon pressure of a tedious series of hostilities, these internal matters have occupied much of the Legislature's attention, that during Peace, when some leisure may be hoped for, they should be diminished. On the contrary, we trust to see Commerce so brisk, that the duties on exports and imports shall lighten the burden on Internals: shall cause them to be less felt; not by their amount, so much, as by what good citizens call *the necessary*, to meet them readily.

Surely, these will render any sessions arduous; to which we must add, the probability of most important discussions on the question of religious arrangement. Be it always remembered, that laws to bind natural conscience are abominable; but laws to bring POLITICAL conscience to a fixed standard, and to prevent further complaint, may be laudable in their design: and, if wisely planned, beneficent in their execution.

We are glad to see the principles of Religious Liberty triumphant in another country; for, whether it be correctly true or not, that the Protestants of France have suffered to the extent that has been stated, it is a triumph to find the King's Government confessedly ashamed of, and adverse to, persecution for conscience sake. The French throne stands pledged before the world, not by the Royal Charter only, but, by its edicts, by its avowed sentiments, and by its official conduct on this occasion, to extend equal protection to Catholic and Protestant: more ought not to be desired; and less ought not to be accepted. The lesson, we trust, will not be lost on other Courts: they too will feel a sympathy with Public opinion; and while all exclaim against *Intolerance!* they will feel it to be their duty, to their character, to their interest, to be Tolerant, and the more enlightened among them,—to be liberal.

France has been deeply interested in the promulgation of a law of Amnesty, in favour of the less criminal among its citizens, on the late usurpation. The King acted wisely in submitting his intentions to the discussion of his Legislature: it was giving honour to his peoples' representatives; and in some sort, assuring their permanency. The deputies also, in our opinion, acted wisely, in distinguishing between *person and crime*:—they have not punished A. B. by name; but, all such persons as have been guilty of that *crime*, of which A. B. is accused: i. e. all who having once been pardoned by the King, contributed their active assistance to the return of Napoleon.

Among these one of the foremost was General Lavalette, director of the Post Office, who managed the correspondence with the ex-Emperor in the island of Elba: without his aid the plot must have failed. He was condemned; but, the day before his intended execution, he escaped, disguised in his wife's dress.

This might have passed unnoticed; had not three English Officers been implicated in his escape out of France. As their trials are not come on, and as they may be adjudged *not guilty*, we can only express our wonder at this criminal imprudence: should it be proved on them, their own country will abandon them to their merited fate.

The Articles of the Treaty of Peace are in a progress of fulfilment: the French Treasury prepares to meet the expences; the French towns in the North, are garrisoned by Troops of the Allied Armies; and though a few British troops remain in Paris, yet motives of convenience may easily be pleaded for this.

Holland is diligently employed in plans for recruiting its Treasury. The Prince of Orange, son of the King of the Netherlands, is gone to Petersburg, to form a matrimonial connection with the family of Alexander. The advantages are mutual and obvious.

As to Russia, we have to say, that the Emperor arrived safely at his capital, in the middle of December, and since his return has ordered the Jesuits to quit his dominions; they having been found meddling, in matters, according to their custom, This we suppose, will be thought by their partizans another instance of "Conspiracy against the reverend Fathers of the Order of Jesus!!!"

Their head, political and ecclesiastical, the Pope, has put himself, or has been put by his Confessor, on a spare diet!—fast, fast, fast, but whether for sins, personal, or political, for his guilt in participating in Buonaparte's Coronation—or in the re-establishment of this same order of the Jesuits, which meets with little encouragement in Europe, notwithstanding swarms of its members, have quitted Rome for foreign parts—or whether to regain his sanctity, defied by intercourse with heretics, in discussing the affairs of Irish Catholics, is at present unknown.

We have expressed our satisfaction at the prospect of the British Constitution being in progress towards establishment in sundry Continental states. We should be glad to report, that it had been established in some,—as in Prussia, for one; but it seems as if there was a something which im-

peded this desirable arrangement. It is postponed; we are half-afraid it is adjourned *sine die*; if so, Prussia must continue a military government, and subject to all the vicissitudes of military states.

North America is now at peace; but how long she may continue so is uncertain; so great a number of discontented Frenchmen are seeking refuge in that Country. As it may be supposed that they do not leave all their personal habits or dispositions behind them, in France, it will require proportionate vigilance to render their exercise of such talents at intrigue as they are possessed of, inert and quiescent in America. None can be astonished if consequences follow this admission of such, and of so many of such unsettled settlers.

Commercial Chronicle.

STATE OF TRADE.

Lloyd's Coffee House, Jan. 20, 1816.

If the month of January has not realized all the speculations which the ingenious and industrious, flattered themselves it might, it has, possibly, brought more satisfactory intelligence than many months which have preceded it. Speculation desires to see its way clear, and its profits immediate. More steady commerce desires to enjoy for a long time, that beneficial demand for home productions with that friendly interchange of foreign, which may diffuse its advantages extensively, and contribute to render mercantile and manufacturing prosperity permanent.

The Treaty of this country with America has been published officially, across the Atlantic, in the first instance, because the Congress met on the 4th of November last; whereas the British Parliament does not meet till the 1st of February. This Treaty differs from most which have been negotiated: it appears to be a trial how far mutual accommodation, openly sought after, may contribute to the prosperity of the Contracting Parties: it is not founded on principles of exclusion.

COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH AMERICA.

Article 1. is a matter of form, as to subjects of each, settling, taking houses, liable to the laws of the country they inhabit, &c.

Article 2. agrees, that no higher duties shall be imposed in either country upon goods the growth, produce, or manufacture of the other, than what is payable by the most favoured nations: no article shall be prohibited without extending also to the import of the same article by every other Foreign country.

The duties payable on the ships of both nations shall be the same, both in Britain and America, the duty on goods shall be the same; the drawbacks also, whether shipped in British or American vessels.—Goods not shipped direct are subject to the regulations of each country, in case they should choose to diminish the drawback.—The intercourse between the United States and the West-Indies, and the British possessions in America, shall not be affected by the present Treaty.

3. The vessels of the United States are allowed to proceed to the principal settlements of the East-Indies, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and the Prince of Wales's Island, to trade there; but their cargoes are all to be landed in the ports of the United States. They are not to carry on any coasting-trade in the Company's settlements; they may touch for refreshments, but not for commerce, at any ports in the African or Indian Seas, at the Cape of Good Hope. St. Helena is forbid, either for trade or refreshments, as long as Buonaparte remains on that island.

It would appear, that the Americans by the late war have gained no object whatever, and have been prohibited carrying on the very lucrative trade to our West-India settlements; and are also prohibited from landing to cure fish, and from fishing, upon the coast of the North American colonies. This Treaty is to last for four years.

Beside this, the arrangements of a Commercial nature making, or expected to be made, in France, have been disclosed, in some degree, if not absolutely; and these are of interest to many, though not, perhaps, to so many as the former article, which concerns our manufactories, equally with our merchants.

Apropos, we are sorry to learn that the quantity of goods smuggled over from France, is so great, as heavily to afflict some of our workmen; we allude particularly to the silk branch of trade, the principals of which have found themselves under the necessity of appealing to public generosity in behalf of their industrious and willing labourers.

A third cause of commercial expectation though not yet of actual enjoyment, is the certainty that a new Russian tariff, fixing the duties of importation and exportation, has certainly been sent by the Emperor to his Senate, after having received the sanction of his Council. The intention of this, no doubt, is, to facilitate the dispersion of Russian products over the world; and as a great share of these fall to British merchants, and to the commercial navy of Britain, as the carriers: this event, which

has long been looked for, has naturally raised the interest, and inquisitiveness of the concerned.

The acquisition of a direct passage to the kingdom of Hanover, by means of a sea-port, now its own, without the interference of a neighbour, cannot but have a better effect, than either a circuitous route, on one hand, or a doubtful permissive, and duty paid, leave of transit, revocable at pleasure, or under certain circumstances, in which merchants have no share, &c. &c.

We learn for certain, that the King of the Netherlands is taking very proper steps to encrease his navy by increasing his fisheries. He has issued an offer of premiums to such ships, properly qualified, as may engage in the Greenland and Davis's Straits Whale Fishery;—if they are not sufficiently successful to pay themselves, profitably, the state will bestow a donation.

We are now looking for the realization of the profits made by private individuals in their adventures to India. The Company keep on, declaring extensive sales; and indeed, in such quantities, that the market is fully supplied. Spices, for instance, continue very heavy. Cloves (1152 chests) as low as 8s. 4d. to 8s. 6d. Nutmegs (267 chests) 5s. 7d. to 6s. 8d. Ginger (73+ bags) 5l. 12s. to 6l. 10s. The greater proportion of these articles, the Cloves, Mace, and Nutmegs, especially, were taken in, as was pretty generally observed.

Tobacco is more in request: some Marylands have been bought by way of securing them for exportation; and some Virginias for home consumption. There have also been enquiries after Porto Ricos and Varinas: the stock on hand is small; which makes the enquirers the more alert.

Rum is at present a silent article. Will it be admitted, and if so, on what terms, into the ports of France? This is a question of much importance to those who mean to push the trade, if a favourable opening offers: but, it demands much consideration in France, before it be definitively settled.

The prospect of increased movement among the shipping, has contributed somewhat to enliven the Provision market. The demand for new Beef is increased both in extent and briskness. New India Pork is scarce, and consequently dear: more would be bought, if there were more to sell. Mess Pork is in pretty good demand; but Bacon is heavy sale, and prices low. Vast quantities of Bacon intended for shipping, the navy, &c. are selling retail, at reduced prices. This naturally has a great effect on the regular supply of the market,

Cotton has had a fully supply, so far as our own demand is in question; but there is yet, an unsupplied demand for exportation, which chiefly affects certain kinds; and the buyers are anxious to lay hold of all of those kinds, which come within their power. This proves, beyond all doubt, the activity, present, or expected, of foreign manufactories, with their preference of the British market. Turkey, certainly, furnishes but every little to the interior of the Continent: and the transit duties at Vienna, this year, will not amount, we conjecture, to a very heavy sum. Liverpool sold last week 11,000 bags: at somewhat lower than the London prices, yet at an advance.

SUGAR continues to increase its quantities in the warehouses, on account of the limited deliveries of the article. The holders seem to be desirous to sell; but the real demand is not equal to their readiness. The offers made by those who do enquire are too low to be accepted: and this is general, throughout the whole of the Trade, whether in the refined, or raw commodity.

COFFEE seems still to feel the effects of the vast quantity thrown on the purchasers some time ago. They then bought it cheap; and they are not willing to surrender the advantage. Much of what has been brought to sale, has been taken in; the prices offered being inadequate. Under this languid demand, the holders are looking forward to a more favourable season, as the year advances: the Dutch at this moment seems to have some advantage.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

ESSEX.—The late frosts being followed by such extreme mild weather, the early sown wheats make a great show, but those last put into the ground have vegetated as slowly as was ever known, yet in all probability the season being so temperate, cannot fail of being good plants. The Autumn sown tares look well also. Many People are already busy plowing for beans and peas. The great alteration in the price of agricultural produce, and the heavy burthen of all taxes, make every thing dull in the country.

PLANTATIONS.—So very few and scarce have been the improvements in this line throughout England, in the present year, that the price of trees in the different nurseries have fallen to a third part of their former value; and in the North, in particular, any buyers that can be found are desired to fix their own price—if they will pay in ready money.

*Bankrupts and Certificate in the order of
their dates, with the Attorneys.*

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED, Dec. 23.

Payn T. jun. of Latham, Kent.
Rowlinson W. Hardshaw within Windle, Lan-
caster, grocer.

BANKRUPTS,

Annetts J. Salisbury, linen draper. *Sols.* Jones
and Co. Lord Mayor's Court Office, Royal
Exchange.
Briggs W. Armley, York, clothier. *Sol.* Wil-
son, Greville-street.
Child C. Bristol, carpenter. *Sols.* Dax & Son,
Doughty-street.
Cross C. Cambridge, farmer, to surrendered Dec.
29, Jan. 5, and Feb. 6, at the Black Bull Inn,
Cambridge. *Sols.* Cesar, Cambridge; and
Long and Austen, Gray's Inn.
Clarke S. Birmingham, perfumer. *Sols.* Eger-
ton and Co. Gray's Inn-square.
Dorman J. Biddford, Devon, innkeeper. *Sol.*
Hague Westminster Bridge-foot.
Edwards G. Sheffield, York, merchant. *Sol.*
Blacklock, Sergeant's Inn.
Eley J. Blackfriars Road, Surrey, brewer. *Sols.*
Fisher and Co. Gough-square.
Fletcher J. Trafalgar-street, City Road, mercht.
Sols. Tuttle and Co. Poultry.
Goodchild J. sen. Low Pallion, Durham, Jack-
son J. & W. Dowgate Wharf, London, Good-
child J. jun. High Pallion, Durham, Jackson
J. Eppleton, Durham, and Jones T. Green-
croft, Durham, bankers. *Sol.* Plumtre,
Temple.
Golding and King, Great St. Helens, London,
insurance brokers. *Sol.* Hutchinson, Crown
court, Threadneedle-street.
Hoddinott J. King-street, Goswell-street, tool
manufacturer. *Sol.* Harding, Primrose-street,
Bishopsgate.
Hall R. Clay J. and Atkinson F. of Sutton in
Ashfield, Nottingham, starch makers. *Sol.*
Allen, Carlisle-street, Soho-square.
Holmes J. Weeley, Essex, merchant. *Sols.*
Chapman and Co. Little St. Thomas Apostle.
Kemp John, Cowling, Suffolk, maltster. *Sol.*
Ayrton, Gray's Inn-square.
Lawrence Nath. High Timber-street, Upper
Thames-street, London, publican. *Sol.* Sarel,
Surrey-street, Strand.
Lacy F. J. and L. South-street, Finsbury-sq.
merchants. *Sols.* Holt and Farren, Thread-
needle-street.
Moth R. Eastwoodhay, Southampton, maltster.
Sol. Carter, Temple Chambers.
Mitchell D. Grange Road, Bermondsey, tanner.
Sol. Pownall, Staples Inn.
Merrick T. Frith-street, Soho, merchant. *Sol.*
Hopkinson Gray's Inn.
Nettlefold W. Dartford, Kent, butcher. *Sol.*
Souter, Chancery-lane.
Prior J. H. London Road, Surrey, corn dealer.
Sols. Chapman and Co. Little St. Thomas
Apostle, Queen-street.
Potter W. Walsingham, Norfolk, currier. *Sol.*
Saggers, Crosby-square.
Rudkin and Johnson, Great Coggeshall, Essex,
silk manufacturers. *Sol.* Wilson, King's
Bench Walk, Temple.
Reynolds J. Bishopsgate-street Without, mer-
chant. *Sols.* Loxley and Co. Cheap-side.

Smith G. Puttenham, Surrey, shopkeeper. *Sols.*
Dyne and Son, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

Sparkes and Coles, Portland-street, Middlesex,
coach makers. *Sols.* Tahourdin & Buchanan
Argyle-street.

Thomas S. Kilburn, Middlesex, cattle jobber.
Sol. Pullen, Fore-street, Cripplegate.

Vincent W. Tanner J. Barnes J. and Hancock
S. Newbury, Berks, bankers. *Sol.* Nelson,
Essex-street, Strand.

Walond W. Chichester, music seller. *Sol.*
Sownton, Hatton Garden.

Wagstaffe E. Bridport, Dorset, linen draper.
Sols. Bleasdale and Co. New Inn.

CERTIFICATES, Jan. 13.

T. Ellis and A. Alder, of Crooked-lane, Lon-
don, merchants. J. Minton, of the Minorities,
London, woollen draper. S. Peacock, of Lin-
coln, watchmaker. F. Knowles, of Sheffield,
merchant. S. Jackson, of Birmingham, gun-
maker. R. Abbotts, of Bradby, Derby, shop-
keeper. J. Smith, of Chelsea, Middlesex, sur-
geon. C. Hamerton, of Wansford, and of Perio
Mill, Northampton, paper manufacturer. A.
Brooks-bank and A. Moody, of Long-lane, Ber-
mondsey, Surrey, igauers. J. Taylor and J. T.
Taylor, late of Upper Thames-street, London,
lion merchants.

BANKRUPTS, Dec. 26th.

Cohen Jacob, Whitechapel, London, hat ma-
nufacturer. *Sol.* Pasmore, Warrford-court,
Throgmorton-street.

Haynes R. Lower Road, Islington, wine cooper,
Sols. Mayhew and Co. Symond's Inn.

Friday W. Quedgley, Gloucester, butcher. *Sol.*
Sol. Chilton, Chancery-lane.

Porter T. Walworth, Surrey, merchant. *Sols.*
Avison and Co. Liverpool.

Ramsar E. Stockport, Chester, victualler. *Sol.*
Wright, Temple.

Sykes and Marshall, North Collingham, Not-
tingham, maltsters. *Sols.* Allsop and Co.
Nottingham.

CERTIFICATES, Jan. 16.

M. Foster, of Hanley, Stoke upon Trent,
Stafford, grocer. J. White, of Fleet-street, Lon-
don, bookseller. J. G. Cochrane, of Fleet-street,
London, bookseller. J. C. Webb, of Russell-
street, Bermondsey, Surrey, fellmonger. J. G.
Moojen, of Savage Gardens, London, broker.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED, Dec. 30.

Evans T. Liverpool, linen draper.

BANKRUPTS.

Bathrop B. Blaxhall, Suffolk, merchant. *Sols.*
Taylors, Featherstone-buildings.

Botting C. Cadoxton juxta Neath, Glamorgan,
grocer. *Sol.* Barber, Gray's Inn-square.

Bail Wm. Newcastle upon Tyne, innkeeper.
Sol. Wilson, Gray's Inn-square.

Clewley H. M. Charlotte Terrace, Blackfriars
Road, Surrey. *Sol.* Pope, Modford-court.

Davies W. Newbury, Berks, upholsterer. *Sol.*
Baker, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street.

Griffiths T. Pennant, Cardigan, shopkeeper.
Sol. Pearson, Pump-court, Temple.

Gayton G. Edmonton, Middlesex, coach master.
Sol. Orrell, Winsley-street.

Harding R. and J. Trowbridge, Wilts, clothiers.
Sols. Egan and Co. Essex-street, Strand.

Hall R. Stevenon, Southampton, farmer. *Sols.*
Sandy's and Co. Crane-court.

Haines R. Lower Road, Islington, Middlesex, wine cooper. *Sols.* Mayhew and Price, Symonds Inn.

Manby A. Tipton, Stafford, ironmaster. *Sols.* Anstice and Co. Inner Temple.

Price and Le Souef, Winchester-street, merchants. *Sols.* Holt and Farren, Threadneedle street.

Pinnock, Vincent, and Maunder, Newbury, Berks, booksellers. *Sols.* Dawes & Chatfield, Angel-court.

Rose D. Northfield, Worcester, dealer in cattle. *Sols.* Fladgate and Co. Essex-street, Strand.

Sparshott Thos. Blackman-street, Southwark, grocer. *Sols.* Bourdillon and Co. Little Friday

Silver W. Portsea, Southampton, grocer. *Sol.* Pownall, Staple Inn.

Tazewell S. Bridgewater, Somerset, grocer. *Sol.* Blake, Cook's-court.

Trowman John Cradley, Worcester, gun barrel maker. *Sols.* Still and Co. Lincoln's Inn.

CERTIFICATES, Jan. 20.

J. Taylor, Gray's Inn-lane, London, mercer.

J. Ross, late of Bedford-street, Covent Garden, Middlesex, silversmith. J. Marks, of the

New Road, near Fitzroy-square, coach-maker.

J. Jameson and J. Willis, of Little Queen-st. Holborn, Middlesex, coach makers. W. West-

terdale, of Kingston upon Hull, grocer. J. Howe, late of Iggatestone, Essex, merchant. J.

Wood, late of Carlisle, carpet manufacturer. W. Blunt, of Fleet-street, London, booksellers. T.

Vernon, of Walcot, Bath, picture dealer.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED, Jan. 2.

Bourne M. late of Deeping Fen, merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

Chambers G. Rochester, Kent, coach maker.

Sol. Harvey, Cursitor-street.

Crosley J. Liverpool, merchant. *Sols.* Black-

stock and Co. Temple.

Fearn J. Sculcoates, York, merchant. *Sols.*

Longdill and Co. Gray's Inn-square.

Hodges T. Dymocke, Gloucester, dealer. *Sol.*

Hurd, Temple.

Howard G. H. Manchester, chemist. *Sol.* Hurd,

Temple.

Joseph S. Gosport, Southampton, slopseller.

Sols. Clarke and Richards, Chancery-lane.

Nutt J. Alrewas, Stafford, draper. *Sol.* Cook-

ney, Castle-street, Holborn.

Nicolls T. Coleman-street, London, hat manu-

facturer. *Sols.* Ballachey and Co. Angel court.

Taylor J. Nottingham, cotton spinner. *Sol.*

Hurd, Temple.

Welford J. Broad-street, slopseller. *Sol.* Batty,

Chancery-lane.

Warner and Selfe, Bristol, druggists. *Sols.* Lam-

berts and Co. Gray's Inn-square.

CERTIFICATES, Jan. 23.

J. Snape, of Paul-street, Finsbury-square,

Middlesex, cabinet maker. W. Smith, of Beer-

ferris, Devon, limeburner. E. Roberts, of Lan-

vaches, Monmouth, dealer. W. Redgrave, of

Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, Mid-

dlesex, brass founder. S. Minton, of the Min-

ories, London, woollen draper. E. Godwin, jun.

of Newport, Monmouth, coal merchant. D.

Batty, of Dry Clough, Aldermonbury, York,

merchant.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED, Jan. 6.

Rollo A. of Castle-street, City Road, Middlesex,

chair maker.

Tomkins S. M. of Stanton St. John's, Oxford,

farmer.

BANKRUPTS.

Bignell R. B. Middleton Stoney, Oxford, scri-

vener. *Sol.* Aplin, Banbury.

Dawe J. Plymouth Dock, mercer and draper.

Sol. Makinson, Temple.

Edwards John, Nanterrow, Glamorgan, grocer.

Sol. Bennett, Dean's-court, St. Paul's.

Finch T. Ratcliffe Highway, Middlesex, baker.

Sols. Chapman and Co. Little St. Thomas

Apostle, Queen-street.

Hunter Wm. East-street, Manchester-square,

Sol. Carlon, High-street, Mary-le-bone.

Header G. Torquay, Devon, cabinet maker.

Sol. Hine, Essex-court, Temple.

Lanceley Edw. Chester, currier. *Sol.* Huxley,

Temple.

Lee T. Minorities, London, mercer. *Sol.* Wal-

ton, Girdler's Hall.

Machell R. Liverpool, merchant. *Sols.* Griffiths

and Co. Fenwick-street, Liverpool.

Painter R. W. Sidmouth-street, Middlesex, car-

penter. *Sols.* Chapman and Co. Little St.

Thomas Apostle.

Sewell M. Lincoln, wine and liquor merchant.

Sol. Eyre, Gray's Inn-square.

Smart W. Bradford, Wilts, clothier. *Sols.* Egan

and Co. Essex-street.

Soper J. Bristol, hatter. *Sols.* Tarrant and Co.

Chancery-lane.

Vaughan D. Pentwyn Maur, Weymouth, coal

merchant. *Sols.* Jenkins and Co. New Inn.

Walker and Lamb, late of the East India ship

Lord Melville, merchants. *Sols.* Loxley and

Co. Cheap-side.

Watts W. Bristol, hosier. *Sol.* Heelis, Staple

Inn, Holborn.

CERTIFICATES, Jan. 27.

J. Clarke, late of Old Brentford, Middlesex,

butcher. J. Headlam, of Skinner-street, Lon-

don, warehouseman. J. Gregory, of Wakefield,

York, maltster. S. Copley, late of Falkingham,

Lincoln, innholder. E. H. Bowker, of Salford,

Lancaster, cotton-merchant. T. S. Scott, of

Great St. Helens, Bishopsgate-street, London,

merchant. A. M. Levy, of Leman-street, Good-

man's-fields, Middlesex, merchant. J. Gray,

late of Billiter-square, London, hardwareman.

J. Potts and R. Potts, late of Coleman-street,

merchants. J. N. Peacock, late of Lincoln, corn

dealer.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED, Jan. 9.

Forster W. of the Township of Hunslet, Leeds,

cotton spinner.

BANKRUPTS.

Ashbey J. Boxstead, Hemel Hempstead, Hert-

ford, farmer. *Sol.* Bond, Ware, Herts.

Baseley & Stapleton, Newport Pagnell, brewers.

Sols. Foss and Son, Essex-street, Strand.

Beck J. Braunston, Northampton, dealer, to

surrender Jan. 25, 26, and Feb. 20, at the

Wheat Sheaf Inn, Daventry. *Sols.* Lodington

and Co. Temple; and Wardle, Daventry.

Black W. sen. Loughborough, Leicester, coal

merchant. *Sol.* Allen, Cadisite-street, Soho.

Clark J. Repton, Derby, dealer. *Sols.* Hicks

and Co. Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn.

Farnworth S. M. Old Broad-street, London, mer-

chant. *Sol.* James, Bucklersbury.

Gore S. V. Bishopsgate street, London, haberd-

dasher. *Sol.* Wright, Hart-st. Bloomsbury.

Haslam J. Brentwood, Essex, shopkeeper. *Sol.*

Jones, Size-lane, Queen-street.

Palmer W. Elsing, Norfolk, miller. *Sols.* Tay-

lors', Featherstone-buildings.

Rivers Michael, Bishops Sutton, Southampton,

maltster. *Sol.* Gude, Gray's Inn-place.

CERTIFICATES, Dec 30.

G. Raincock, late of Harlow, Essex, master mariner. T. Leigh, of Lymington, Chester, dealer. F. C. Field, Long-acre, Middlesex, hat maker. J. Dalby, of the Newark, Leicester, hosier. J. Welsh and T. Carter, of Great St. Thomas Apostle, London, and New Compton-street, High Holborn, Middlesex, embossers. J. B. Milner, of Manchester, flour dealer. W. Freeman, of St. Martin's-le-Grand, Middlesex, chemist. J. Velvin, of Bradford, Wilts, clothier.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED, Jan. 12.

Houghton Ed. Boston, Lincoln, fruiterer.

BANKRUPTS

Adams & Edwards, Cumberland-street, Fitzroy-square, Middlesex, chair makers. *Sol.* Saunders, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square. Bowdler F. Newport, Salop, innkeeper. *Sols.* Rosser and Co. Bartlett's-buildings. Bolling and Sellwood, High Holborn, Middlesex, linen drapers. *Sol.* Parton, Walbrook. Beaseley R. G. Austin-friars, London, merchant. *Sols.* Wadson and Co. Austin-friars, Burton J. & S. Little Coggeshall, Essex, horse dealers. *Sol.* Dawson, Gate-street, Lincoln's Inn fields. Cooke J. Lower Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, upholsterer. *Sol.* Pullen, Fore-st. Cripplegate. Cross D. Bodham, Norfolk, farmer. *Sol.* Sagers, Crosby-square. Dixon W. Kent road, Southwark, millwright. *Sols.* Clutton & Co. St. Thomas-street, Southwark. Dixon J. Oldham, Lancashire, shopkeeper. *Sol.* Ellis, Chancery-lane. Field W. Croydon, Surrey, shopkeeper. *Sol.* Guy, Croydon. Gaskell J. Wigan, Lancashire, flour dealer. *Sol.* Makinion, Middle Temple. Harris W. St. Austell, Cornwall, maltster. *Sol.* Fairbanks, Saple Inn. Herbert J. Uckingham, Gloucester, farmer. *Sols.* Vizard and Co. Lincoln's Inn. Kirk D. Circus-street, New Road, Mary-le-bone, haberdasher. *Sol.* Walls, Warwick-street, Golden-square. Liseter T. Drayton in Hales, Salop, innkeeper. *Sols.* Rosser and Co. Bartlett's-buildings. Marsden F. Wakefield, York, joiner and cabinet maker. *Sols.* Sykes and Co. New Inn. Nemes W. Newton Croft, Hereford, farmer. *Sols.* Darke and Co. Princes-street, Bedford Row. Pope H. Warminster, Wilts, brandy merchant. *Sol.* Davies, Lothbury. Palvart Ignatius, London-street, Fenchurch-st. *Sols.* Crowder and Co. Frederick's-place, Old Jewry. Smith T. Austin-friars, London, merchant. *Sols.* Dann and Co. Broad-street. Solomon M. Birmingham, jeweller, *Sol.* Windle, John-street, Bedford Row. Wilson M. Aldgate, London, woollen draper. *Sol.* Hurst, Milk-street, Cheapside. Watt D. Southwick, Durham, ship builder. *Sol.* Blakiston, Symond's Inn.

CERTIFICATES, Feb. 2.

A. Smith, some time since a Captain of the merchant vessel called the Providence, but now a prisoner in the Marshalsea Prison, Surrey, dealer and chapman. J. Macintyre, of Liverpool, merchant. T. Heather, of Southampton, dealer and chapman. J. Jackson and W. Jackson, of Cousin-lane, Dowgate, London, iron-merchants. G. Hoare and J. Delvalle, of Ludgate Hill, tobacconists. W. Jamieson, of Tot-

tenham-court-road Middlesex, baker. C. Barry, of Jermyn-street, St. James's, Middlesex, surgeon, M. Palmer, of South-street, Hanover-sq. Middlesex, straw hat manufacturer. J. Biggs, of Charles-street, Hatton Garden, Middlesex, hardwareman. J. S. Richards, late of Montague place, Russell-square, Middlesex, merchant. T. Tibbs, of Monmouth, timber merchant. W. Hawes, late of Gloucester-place, Newington, Surrey, coal merchant.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—Jan. 16.

Croft John, late of Turner-street, Commercial Road, Middlesex, but now a prisoner in the King's Bench, builder.

Parker Thomas, Plymouth, tallow chandler.

BANKRUPTS

Armistead R. Liverpool, straw hat manufacturer. *Sol.* Chester, Staple Inn. Butter J. Deal, Kent, tailor. *Sol.* Osbaldeston, London-street, Fenchurch-street. Brewerton and Rackham, Norwich, liquor merchants. *Sol.* Goodwin, Norwich. Bowser J. Broad-street, Ratcliffe, Middlesex, ship chandler. *Sols.* Kearsey and Co. Bishops-gate-street Within. Bolling & Sellwood, High Holborn, Middlesex, linen drapers. *Sol.* Parton, Walbrook. Burtenshaw S. Brighton, Sussex, hatter. *Sol.* Abbott, Abchurch-yard. Cleland A. Charles-street, St. Mary-le-bone, cabinet maker. *Sol.* Saunders, Charlotte-st. Fitzroy-square. Fox J. Birmingham, victualler. *Sols.* Blandford and Co. Temple. Hill Wm. Cock Hill, near Ratcliffe-highway, Middlesex, grocer. *Sol.* Holloway, Chancery lane. Higginson C. of London, and of Buenos Ayres, merchant. *Sol.* Nind, Throgmorton-street. Lush J. and W. High Holborn, distillers. *Sols.* Bovill and Co. New Bridge-street. Morrison N. C. Tottenham-court-road, Middlesex, oil and colourman. *Sol.* Shaw, Field court. Renshaw J. Nottingham, lace manufacturer. *Sols.* Settree and Co. Austin-friars. Rivers A. Ivy Bridge, Devon, innkeeper. *Sols.* Darke and Co. Princes-street, Bedford Row. Spitta C. L. Molling F. and G. and Spitta H. A. Lawrence Pountney-lane, London, merchants. *Sols.* Kaye and Co. New Bank-buildings. Sly R. Chedworth, Gloucester, miller. *Sol.* Meredith, Lincoln's Inn. Schroeder H. College Hill, London, and of Chessington, Surrey, sugar refiner. *Sol.* Patten, Hatton Garden. Thompson J. sen. Culpho, Suffolk, merchant. *Sol.* Walker, Chancery-lane. Walker J. Nicholas-lane, London, insurance broker. *Sols.* Reardon and Co. Corbet-court, Gracechurch-street.

CERTIFICATES, Feb. 6.

J. J. Richardson, of Fleet-market, London, fishmonger. W. Bingley, of Tavistock-street, Covent Garden, Middlesex, linen draper. W. Woodeson, late of Pall Mall, Middlesex, print-seller. T. Robinson and J. Stead, now or late of Dalton, York, clothier. C. W. F. Walker, of Exeter, mercer. Thomas Wilkinson, of Fetter Lane, London, printer and glazier. T. Salmon, of Hilborn, London, woollen draper. W. Good-year, of Market-street, Bedford, innkeeper. J. Beake, Malm-bury, Wilts, parchment maker. E. Kent, of Mark-lane, London, wine and spirit merchant. I. Piman, of Howford-buildings, Fenchurch-street, London, coal-merchant. J. E. Yates, of Holywell-street, Shoreditch, Middlesex, pewterer.

PRICES CURRENT, Jan. 20, 1816.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
American pot-ash, per cwt. 3	16	0	0	4	0	0
Ditto pearl	0	0	0	4	6	0
Barilla	1	15	0	0	0	0
Brandy, Cogniac, bond gal. 0	5	6	0	6	2	
Camphire, refined .. lb. 0	5	6	0	5	9	
Ditto unrefined .. cwt. 14	10	0	16	0	0	
Cochineal, garb. bond. lb. 1	15	0	1	16	0	
Ditto, East-India	0	5	0	0	5	6
Coffee, fine bond .. cwt. 5	2	0	5	10	0	
Ditto ordinary	3	1	0	3	3	0
Cotton Wool, Surinam, lb. 0	2	0	0	2	3	
Ditto Jamaica	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Smyrna	0	2	0	0	2	3
Ditto East-India 0	1	0	0	1	2	
Currants, Zant .. cwt. 4	12	0	0	0	0	0
Elephants' Teeth	22	0	0	26	0	0
Scrivelloes	14	10	0	18	0	0
Flax, Riga	78	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Petersburg	65	0	0	0	0	0
Galls, Turkey	0	0	0	15	15	0
Geneva, Holl bond gal. 0	3	6	0	3	8	
Ditto, English	0	13	0	0	6	0
Gum Arabic, Turkey, cwt. 8	0	0	12	0	0	0
Hemp, Riga	46	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Petersburg	43	0	0	44	0	0
Indigo, Caracas .. lb. 0	11	0	0	12	0	0
Ditto East-India	0	10	9	0	11	2
Iron British bars .. ton	12	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Swedish c. & n. d. 22	10	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Swed. 2nd sort 0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lead in pigs	ton	25	0	0	0	0
Ditto red	ton	26	0	0	0	0
Lead white	ton	40	0	0	0	0
Logwood chips	ton	14	0	15	0	0
Madder, Dutch crop, cwt. 5	0	0	5	5	0	0
Mahogany	ft.	0	1	2	0	1
Oil, Luca, 24 gal. jar 15	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Florence, 1/2 chest 2	0	0	2	5	0	0
Ditto whale	34	0	0	35	0	0
Ditto spermaceti .. ton	70	0	0	0	0	0
Pitch, Stockholm .. cwt.	0	16	0	0	0	0
Raisins, bloom .. cwt.	5	5	0	5	10	0
Rice, Carolina bond ..	1	6	0	0	0	0
Rum, Jamaica bond gal. 0	4	3	0	4	6	
Ditto Leeward Island 0	2	10	0	2	11	
Saltpetre, East-India, cwt. 4	2	0	0	0	0	0
Silk, thrown, Italian, lb. 2	9	0	2	12	0	
Silk, raw, .. Ditto ..	1	11	0	1	13	0
Tallow, Russia, white 0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto ———, yellow 2	16	0	0	0	0	0
Tar, Stockholm .. bar.	1	4	0	0	0	0
Tin in blocks	cwt.	7	11	0	0	0
Tobacco, Maryland, lb. 0	0	6	1/2	0	0	11
Ditto Virginia	0	1	2	0	1	4
Wax, Guineal	cwt.	7	10	0	8	10
Whale-fins (Green) ton	80	0	0	0	0	0
Wine :						
Red Port, bond pipe ..	46	0	0	50	0	0
Ditto Lisbon	50	0	0	55	0	0
Ditto Madeira	30	0	0	60	0	0
Ditto Vidonia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Calcavella	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Sherry	butt	30	0	60	0	0
Ditto Claret	20	0	0	60	0	0

Fire-Office Shares, &c. Jan. 20.

Canals.		£.	s.
Andover		85	—
Chesterfield	Div. 6l.	100	—
Chelmar and Blackwater ..		89	—
Croydon		5	—
Cruian		2	5
Grand Surry		50	—
Luddersfield		10	—
Kenett and Avon	Div. 15s	16	0
Lancaster	Div. 1l.	19	10
Leicester	Div. 11l.	225	—
Ellesmere and Chester (D 4l)		78	0
Mounmouth	Div. 10l.	140	—
Montgomery		83	—
Rochdale	Div. 1l.	49	—
Shropshire	Div. 4l.	78	—
Stratford		26	10
Stroudwater		232	—
Swansea	Div. 10l.	175	—
Thames and Medway		16	—
Warwick & Birmingham ..	Div. 12l.	270	—
Worcester and Birmingham ..		25	—
Docks.			
Commercial	Div. 5l.	Shut	—
East India	Div. 7l.	136	—
London		Shut	—
West India	Div. 9l.	145	—
Road.			
Dover Street		30	—
Highgate Archway 50l. sh.		9	—
Insurance Companies.			
Albion	£50 pd.	30	—
Atlas	£5 Pd.	2	10
Birmingham Fire	100l. pd.	150	—
County	100l. sh. 10l. pd.	25	—
Eagle	Div. 3s.	2	—
Globe		102	—
Hope		2	0
London Ship		19	—
Rock		2	10
Birmingham Life	100l. pd.	76	—
Union Fire and Life 100l. sh.		20	—
20l. pd.			
Water Works.			
West Middlesex		25	0
East London	Div. 2l.	65	—
Kent 3rds	(prem.)	13	4
Lambeth	Div. 40l.	990	—
Manchester and Salford ..		20	—
Portsmouth & Farlington ..		17	—
South London		—	31 10
Bridges.			
Strand 100l. sh. all pd. (Diset)		17	—
Ditto Annuities .. (Prem.) ..		6	—
Southwark Bridge (Diset.) ..		40	—
Literary Institutions.			
London, 75 gs.		50	—
Russell 25 gs.		17	—
Surry 30 gs.		12	—
Mines.			
Beeral-stone		8	10
Brit Copper Company Div. 5l.		44	—
English Copper Company D. St.		7	—
Miscellaneous.			
Lon. Commer. Sale Rooms D. 5l.		31	10
Ditto Flour Comp. (Div. 8l.)		4	10
Auction Mart		19	10

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

		No clock Morning	Noon, o'clock	No clock Night	Height of Baromet.	Dryness by Leslie's Baromet.
Dec 21	37	39	30	29.40	9	Fair
22	29	34	36	,65	10	Fair
23	32	37	42	,60	7	Fair
24	42	40	32	,32	9	Fair
25	32	37	27	,62	10	Fair
26	37	42	42	,30	0	Rain
27	42	35	29	,22	0	Sa&Rn
28	32	35	45	,79	0	Sa&Rn
29	45	46	46	,82	7	Fair
30	43	40	28	30.50	10	Fair
31	28	30	27	,50	9	Fair
Jan. 1	28	33	26	,51	6	Fair
	2	37	34	,16	7	Fair
	3	37	40	,25	10	Fair
	4	29	42	,23	12	Fair
	5	36	43	,10	6	Fair
	6	45	48	29.76	6	Cloudy
	7	40	40	,85	8	Fair
	8	40	49	,50	0	Rain
	9	45	47	,52	10	Fair
	10	49	51	,48	14	Fair
	11	52	50	,01	10	Fair
	12	38	45	,10	0	Rain
	13	39	44	28.97	5	Cloudy
	14	39	43	29.21	7	Fair
	15	38	45	,20	0	Rain
	16	37	42	,67	14	Fair
	17	40	42	,68	9	Fair
	18	34	42	,69	9	Fair
	19	33	42	,68	4	Cloudy
	20	35	40	,59	5	Fair

London Premiums of Insurance.

At 15s. 9d. to 1l. Poole, Exeter, Dartmouth,
Plymouth, and Falmouth.
At 20s. Yarmouth, Hull, and Newcastle
At 1½ g. Dublin, Cork, Waterford, Newry,
Bristol, Chester, and Liverpool.
At 1½ g. to 2½ g. France.
At 5 g. to 6 g. Gottenburgh. Home 4 to 5 g.
At 2gs. Madeira, ret. Home 2 to 3gs.
At 4gs. East-India, Comp. ships.
At 2½ gs. Gibraltar, Cadiz, Lisbon, Oporto;
Home 2 gs.
At 35s. to 40s. Leeward Islands.
At 13 gs. Cape of Good Hope, Africa. Home the
same.
At 2 to 3gs. Western Isl's. Home 3 to 4 g.
At 50s. Jamaica. Home 8 to 10 gs.
At 2½ to 3 g. Brazils. Home, the same.
At 8gs. East-Indies, out and home.
At 2½ to 3 g. Malta, Sicily, &c.
At 4 gs. Honduras.
At 3 to 4 gs. Canada, Newfoundland.
St. Petersburg, Riga, &c. Stockholm,
10 g. to 12 gs. Home the same.
At 00 gs. Southern Whale Fishery out and
home.

LONDON MARKETS.

PRICE OF BREAD.

The Peck Loaf to weigh 17lb. 6oz. 2d.
The Half ditto ditto 8 11 1 7
The Quar. ditto ditto 4 5½ 0 9½
The ¼ do. ditto ditto 2 2½ 0 4½

POTATOES.

Kidney 5 0 0 Ox Nobles . . 3 10 0
Champions . . 4 0 0 Apple 4 10 0
ONIONS, per Bushel, 2s 0d to 3s 6d

MEAT.

Smithfield, per stone of 8lb. to sink the Official.
Beef mut. veal pork lam.
1816. s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d.
Jan. 5 .. 5 6 5 6 7 0 5 8 0 0
12 .. 5 4 5 4 7 2 5 6 0 0
19 .. 5 4 5 6 7 6 5 8 0 0
26 .. 5 6 5 4 7 4 5 4 0 0

SUGAR.

Lumps ordinary or large 32 to 40 lbs. . . 12½
Fine or Canary, 24 to 30 lbs. 137s
Loaves, fine 140s
Powder, ordinary, 9 to 11lbs. 130s

COTTON TWIST.

Dec 21. Mule 1st quality, No. 40 4s. 2d.
No. 120 8s. 4d.
—2d quality, No. 40 3s. 7d.
Discount—5 and 7 per cent.

COALS, delivered at 13s. per chald. advance.

	Sunderland.	Newcastle.
Dec. 30. . .	40s 0d to 43 6	42s 0d to 49 0
Jan. 8. . .	36s 9d 41 0	38s 0d 46 9
15. . .	39s 0d 41 0	36s 0d 46 6
20. . .	39s 0d 41 6	40s 9d 46 3

LEATHER.

Butts, 50 to 56lb. 24d Calf Skins 30 to
Dressing Hides . . 22½d 45lb. per doz. 32s
Crop hides for cut. 22½d Ditto 50 to 70. . 56s
Flat Ordinary . . 19d Seals, Large. . . 9l
SOAP; yellow, 82s.; mottled 90s.; curd 94s.
CANDLES; per doz. 12s. 6d.; moulds 13s. 0d.

Course of Exchange.

	Bilboa	Palermo, per oz.
Amsterdam us.	37-6	Leghoro 49
Ditto at sight	37	Genoa 40½
Rotterdam	11-10	Venice, 25
Hamb. us. 2½	34-6	Naples 41
Altona us. 2½	34-7	Lisbon 59
Paris, 1 d. d.	24-20	Oporto 58½
Ditto, 2 us.	24-40	Rio Janeiro 64
Madrid	35½	Dublin 16½
Cadiz,	34½	Cork 16½

Agio Bank of Holland, 2 per cent.

HAY and STRAW.—AT SMITHFIELD.

	Hay.	Straw.	Clover.
	l. s. d.	l. s. d.	l. s. d.
Jan. 4 . .	4 15 0	1 14 0	6 0 0
11 . .	4 10 0	1 14 0	6 0 0
18 . .	4 15 0	1 14 0	6 0 0
25 . .	4 10 0	1 12 0	6 0 0

Daily Prices of STOCKS, from 21st December, to 20th January.														
1815. Dec.	Bank Stock.	3 p. Cent Consols.	3 p. Cent. Reduced.	4 p. Cent. Consols.	Navy 5 p. Cent.	Irish 5 p. Cent.	Long An- nuities.	Imperial. 3 p. Cent.	Omnium.	5 p. cent Scrip.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Excheg. Bills.	Consols for Acc
22	—	59 ¹ / ₂	—	74 ¹ / ₂	92 ¹ / ₂	—	15	—	14 ¹ / ₂ p.	—	—	1d	1p	61 ¹ / ₂
23	—	59 ¹ / ₂	—	74 ¹ / ₂	92 ¹ / ₂	—	15	—	14	—	—	1d	1p	61 ¹ / ₂
25	Chr	Day.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	St.	Steph.	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	1d	par	61 ¹ / ₂
27	—	59 ¹ / ₂	—	74 ¹ / ₂	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28	Jan	ocents	—	—	—	—	15	—	14	—	—	2d	1d	61 ¹ / ₂
29	—	59 ¹ / ₂	—	74 ¹ / ₂	92 ¹ / ₂	—	15	—	14	—	—	—	—	—
30	—	59 ¹ / ₂	—	74 ¹ / ₂	—	—	15	—	14	—	—	—	—	—
1816. Jan.	1	Cir	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	236 ¹ / ₂	59 ¹ / ₂	—	74 ¹ / ₂	92 ¹ / ₂	—	15	—	14 ¹ / ₂	—	—	1d	1d	61 ¹ / ₂
3	236 ¹ / ₂	60 ¹ / ₂	—	74 ¹ / ₂	92 ¹ / ₂	—	15	1-16	15 ¹ / ₂	—	—	1p	1p	62 ¹ / ₂
4	237	60 ¹ / ₂	—	74 ¹ / ₂	92 ¹ / ₂	—	15	—	15 ¹ / ₂	—	—	4p	5p	62 ¹ / ₂
5	236	60 ¹ / ₂	60	75	92 ¹ / ₂	88 ¹ / ₂	15	1-16	15 ¹ / ₂	—	—	5p	5p	62 ¹ / ₂
6	Epi-	phany.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	—	60 ¹ / ₂	59 ¹ / ₂	60 ¹ / ₂	59 ¹ / ₂	74 ¹ / ₂	89 ¹ / ₂	—	15	1-16	59 ¹ / ₂	7p	6p	61 ¹ / ₂
9	236 ¹ / ₂	60	59 ¹ / ₂	60	59 ¹ / ₂	74 ¹ / ₂	89 ¹ / ₂	—	15	1-16	—	7p	6p	61 ¹ / ₂
10	236 ¹ / ₂	59 ¹ / ₂	—	74 ¹ / ₂	88 ¹ / ₂	88 ¹ / ₂	15	1-16	14 ¹ / ₂	—	—	7p	6p	61 ¹ / ₂
11	236	59 ¹ / ₂	60	59 ¹ / ₂	60	74 ¹ / ₂	88 ¹ / ₂	—	15	5-16	—	6p	6p	61 ¹ / ₂
12	236	59 ¹ / ₂	—	74 ¹ / ₂	88 ¹ / ₂	88 ¹ / ₂	15	1-16	14 ¹ / ₂	—	—	6p	6p	61 ¹ / ₂
13	237	60	59 ¹ / ₂	60	59 ¹ / ₂	74 ¹ / ₂	88 ¹ / ₂	—	15	1-8	—	6p	8p	61 ¹ / ₂
15	—	59 ¹ / ₂	60	59 ¹ / ₂	60	75	88 ¹ / ₂	—	15	1-8	—	7p	7p	61 ¹ / ₂
16	237 ¹ / ₂	60 ¹ / ₂	60	60	60	75	88 ¹ / ₂	—	15	1-8	—	7p	8p	61 ¹ / ₂
17	—	60 ¹ / ₂	59 ¹ / ₂	59 ¹ / ₂	60	75	88 ¹ / ₂	—	15	1-8	59 ¹ / ₂	7p	7p	61 ¹ / ₂
18	Qu.	b. day.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	238	59 ¹ / ₂	60	59 ¹ / ₂	60	75	88 ¹ / ₂	—	15	1-16	—	7p	7p	60 ¹ / ₂
20	237 ¹ / ₂	59 ¹ / ₂	60	59 ¹ / ₂	60	75	88 ¹ / ₂	—	15	1-16	—	6p	6p	60 ¹ / ₂
IRISH FUNDS.														
Nov.	Irish Bank Stock.	Government De- benture 3 ¹ / ₂ per ct.	Government Stock, 3 ¹ / ₂ per ct.	Government De- benture 5 per ct.	Government Stock 5 per ct.	Treasury Bills.	Grand Canal Stock.	Grand Canal Loan, 4 per ct.	Grand Canal Loan, 6 per ct.	City Dublin Bonds.	Royal Canal Loan 6 per cent.	Omnium.		
14	—	78 ¹ / ₂	—	102 ¹ / ₂	102 ¹ / ₂	1817 ¹ / ₂	—	—	92 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—		
Dec.	—	78 ¹ / ₂	—	102 ¹ / ₂	102 ¹ / ₂	16 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—	—	—	—		
15	—	78 ¹ / ₂	—	102 ¹ / ₂	102 ¹ / ₂	16 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—	—	—	—		
16	—	78 ¹ / ₂	—	102 ¹ / ₂	102 ¹ / ₂	17 ¹ / ₂	—	—	92 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—		
28	—	78 ¹ / ₂	77 ¹ / ₂	102 ¹ / ₂	102 ¹ / ₂	16 ¹ / ₂	—	—	99 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—		
29	—	—	—	102 ¹ / ₂	102 ¹ / ₂	17 ¹ / ₂	—	—	99 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—		
30	—	78	—	102 ¹ / ₂	102 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
AMERICAN FUNDS.														
				IN LONDON.			AT PHILADELPHIA.							
				Dec. 7, Jan. 1.			Nov. 28.							
3 per cent.				53	—	51	53	—	—					
Old 6 per cent.				83 ¹ / ₂	3	—	86	—	—					
New Loan 6 per cent.				82 ¹ / ₂	3	81 ¹ / ₂	85	—	92					
Louisiana 6 per cent.				—	—	—	99	—	93					
Bank Shares				—	—	—	—	—	—					
By J. M. Richardson, 23, Cornhill.														

Prices of the
FRENCH FUNDS,
From Dec. 21, to
Jan. 20

1815	5 per Cent. consols	Bank Actions.
Dec.	fr. c.	fr. c.
20	62 90	1072
22	62 75	1070
24	63 25	1070
27	63 40	1076
29	61 50	1037
31	59 75	1020
1816		
Jan.		
3	60 75	1037
6	63 25	1055
9	63 20	1062
11	61	1055
13	62 25	1052
16	60 75	1042
18	61	1042
20	61 80	1042